Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8298. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ains and Aches

ric star of the body, more particularly in the st ... joints are the unwelcome indica- that rheumatism has gained a foothold, and you ... for a longer or shorter period. Rheuma- is caused by lactic acid in the blood and is cured Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every ... from the blood and fills it with richness and h

had been troubled for some time with poor appe- ... morning and always had tired feel- ... I commenced taking Hood's ...parilla and ... appetite is the best and the ... C. Ankers, ...

y wife has been troubled with rheumatism for a ...time and her blood has been very poor. Last ... she had scrofula sores. I got her some of ...'s Sarsaparilla and on taking it she began to ... right away. She is not the least troubled by ... them now, and the sores are all healed. ... Mt. Vernon, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

...all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only ...I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

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REGON ACIFIC AILROAD
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225 MILES SHORTER! 20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

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—TO—
SAN FRANCISCO.

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...e Corvallis 1:30 P M | Leave Yaquina, 7:30 A.M. ...regon and California Westside trains connect at ...vallis.

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S
FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
...day	Nov 21	Saturday	Dec. 4
...rday	Dec. 9	Thursday	Dec. 14
...day	Dec. 23	Tuesday	Dec. 28
...day	Jan. [illegible]	Sunday	Dec. [illegible]
...ay	Jan. 14	Friday	Jan. [illegible]

...he Company reserves the right to change sailing ...

...es between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9. ...or further information apply to CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

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Oregon & California R. R.
...nd Connections. Time 3½ Days.
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(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
...TWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
...tland	8:00 A. M.	Ashland	4:30 A. M.
...land	8:45 P. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
...tland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
...anon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:00 A. M.

...llman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.

...O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the ...ular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.
...TWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
...tland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:26 P. M.
...vallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

...t Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific ...k for Yaquina Bay.

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
...tland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
...Minnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

...cal tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Pine and Second streets. ...kets for principal points in California can only be ...cured at company's office.

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...ain for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at

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...umbia, Saturday	Dec. 4	State, Friday	Dec. 3
...te, Thursday	Dec. 9	Oregon, Wednesday	Dec. 8
...gon, Tuesday	Dec. 14	Columbia, Monday	Dec. 13
...umbia, Sunday	Dec. 19	Queen, Saturday	Dec. 18
...een, Friday	Dec. 24	Oregon, Thursday	Dec. 23
...gon, Wednesday	Dec. 29	Columbia, Tuesday	Dec. 28
...umbia, Tuesday	Jan. 3	State, Monday	Jan. 2

...he Company reserves the right to change steamers or ...ailing days.

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...w and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

...rleon ... Splendid Passenger ... Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track Ballasted along its Entire Length! ...n Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

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30 years on the Oregon Market
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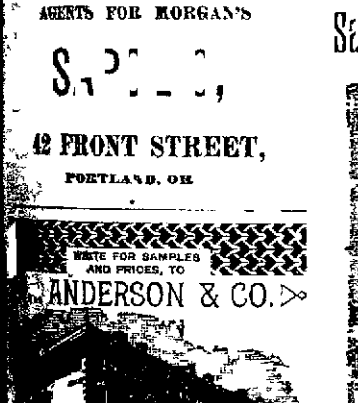

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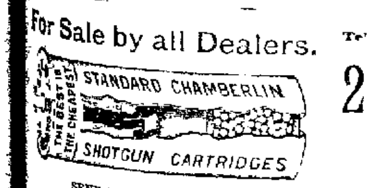

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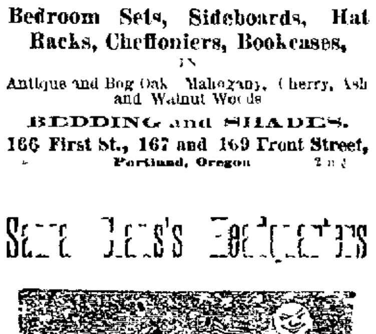

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Who rise unrefreshed, feel languid through the day, have little appetite, and whose faces exhibit a sallow tint, are on the short route to the grave. Unless they can effect a radical change in their condition they will not reach old age. Invigoration is the only means of their physical salvation. Upon Hostetter's Stomach Bitters they can rely to furnish them with the stamina which is a prerequisite of health, and to remove that prime cause of continued debility, indigestion and non-assimilation of food. We class these causes as one since they are joint functions of one organ, the stomach chiefly. Built up and rehabilitated with this superb restorative of vigor, the system may bid defiance to malaria, rheumatism, bladder and kidney diseases and other maladies prone to attack the enfeebled. The Bitters not only affords a safeguard against disease of a virulent type, but effects a prompt reform in the condition of a drowsy or disordered liver and irregular bowels.

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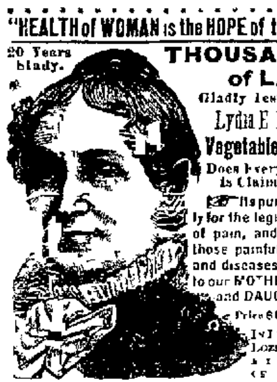
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THOUSANDS of LADIES
Gladly testify that
Lydia E. Pinkham's
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Its purpose is solely for the legitimate relief of pain, and healing of those painful complaints and diseases so common to our MOTHERS, WIVES and DAUGHTERS.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Passes the Trade Dollar Retirement Bill.

EVERYBODY TALKING ON TARIFF

Dolph Chosen Chairman of the Committee on Claims—Tobacco and Whisky Men Looking out for their Interests

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The senate passed a bill to repeal the tenure of office act by a vote of [illegible].

Moore offered a preamble and resolution reciting the close proximity of Mexico and the United States and the desirability of maintaining a close friendship between the two countries, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of senators to visit places along the frontier and the city of Mexico, with the approval of the American government, to inquire into and report upon any disturbance that may have occurred between the citizens of both countries, with power to send for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer and such other persons as may be necessary, and to sit during the recess of congress. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

On motion of Allison it was ordered that when the senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday.

On motion of Miller, and after a brief statement by him, the senate took up, and passed without discussion and division, the bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar.

On motion of Conger, the house bill to extend the free delivery system of the postoffice department, passed by the house on the 9th inst., was taken up and passed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan to regulate the fees and salaries of United States district attorneys in New Mexico and Arizona.

On motion of Mr. Conger, the bill passed by the house on the [illegible]th inst., authorizing the employment of mail messengers in the postal service was taken up, amended and passed, and a conference asked.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill for the reduction of the interest on the bonded debt of the United States. Referred.

Blair moved to take up a bill reported by him on the 7th of June from the committee on pensions to give the right of trial by jury to pension claimants whose applications have been rejected. On motion of Hoar the bill was recommitted.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar. After passing two bills the senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to repeal the tenure of office act, and without further discussion the bill was passed; yeas 30, nays 22.

The senate then took up the special order, being the bill to prohibit members of congress from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroad companies, but, as Mr. Evarts had requested that it should not be acted on in his absence, it was laid aside.

On motion of McMillan, the bill for the appointment of an inspector of hulls and boilers in Duluth was taken up and passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Belmont, of New York, introduced the following bill, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs:

That the president be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner to proceed to such places in the United States or elsewhere as may be designated by the secretary of state, to take testimony under oath or affirmation, in relation to losses and injuries inflicted since the 1st of December, 1885, by British authorities, imperial or colonial, upon citizens of the United States engaged in fisheries on the northeast coasts of British North America. This commissioner shall have, where necessary in respect to the administration of oaths or affirmation and the taking of testimony, the same powers as a commissioner of the circuit court, and shall be paid the same fees as are prescribed for similar services of a commissioner of the circuit court, together with traveling expenses.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to strike from the bill a paragraph providing that no person shall be eligible to a position or to employment in the government or management of any soldiers' home who is interested in or connected with directly or indirectly any railroad, brewery, mercantile house, manufactory, bank or distillery in the state where such home is located.

Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on appropriations to report it back with an amendment increasing from $[illegible] to $[illegible] the appropriation for outdoor relief of persons entitled to admission to the soldiers' homes. Lost: yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, presented memorials of the New England shipping association requesting that in the revision of the treaty with Spain all American vessels be placed on the same footing in Spanish American ports as vessels carrying the Spanish flag, and that no discrimination be made against sailing vessels. Referred.

The house then took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The house at its evening session passed eighteen pension bills and at 11:05 adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The General Topic of Conversation in Washington Last Night—Neither Side Confident.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The tariff question is the principal topic of conversation to-night wherever public men congregate. The well informed ones on each side express grave doubts as to the result. Republicans and protection democrats are somewhat more confident of the defeat of the motion to consider the Morrison bill than the revenue reform democrats are of its success.

Mr. Hiscock, republican, in reply to an associated press reporter's question, said: "My impression is that it will be defeated by about four majority. The actual strength against the Morrison bill is from three to six, but it is difficult to tell just how it will come out on account of absentees and failures to secure pairs."

Mr. McAdoo, who has been very prominent among the democrats, opposing the consideration, said: "It will be very close, but we expect to win by a small majority. The motion to consider I think will be defeated unless there is a break in the republican ranks."

He denied the report that the protection democrats had made overtures to Mr. Morrison looking to the consideration of the bill upon condition that a point of order should not be raised against the incorporation into the bill of Mr. Randall's internal revenue ... proposition.

Ex-Gov. McCreary, of Kentucky (democrat), who has been active in endeavoring to secure consideration, said: "I am hopeful to get up the bill, but I am not certain of it. The count is very close. I think there is a chance to get it up and I think there is a chance it will be beaten by about five votes. There is evidently a change, however, to a certain extent in the minds of those who voted against it before. They express a belief that a revision ought to be made in the tariff, but still with a slight pause they will reconsider it now."

The protection democrats held another conference at Mr. McAdoo's room to-night. Members who were present said that every state in which democratic protectionists were to be found was represented and that all their men were accounted for, so that he knew their exact standing. They declined to state the precise number of their ranks.

CONGRESSIONAL CHIT-CHAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A caucus of republican senators took place this afternoon. It was called ostensibly to fill vacancies in committees. Senator Dolph was selected to be chairman of the committee on claims and Senator Spooner for chairman of the committee on coast defenses. Half a dozen other vacancies in committee membership were filled. The interstate commerce bill was the principal subject, and discussed and it was taken up at some length but no action taken in reference to it either. Adjourned.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The senate committee on appropriations held a meeting this morning to consider the urgent deficiency bill providing for the government printing office. The ... before acting ... the committee wished to see the public printer, who is in New York, and postponed action in consequence until Monday. The chief clerk intimated that the force of the printing office would have to be furloughed if a provision for a payment was not soon made.

A PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The committee of the Consolidated Cattle-growers association of the United States, to further measures before congress for the eradication of pleuro pneumonia, has perfected a bill which will be introduced to the senate by Hon. Warner Miller, and in the house by Judge Carey, of Wyoming, on Monday, and will then be given to the country.

A NEW PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The house committee on invalid pensions to-day amalgamated the substitute for the Blair pension bill prepared at the last session, with Webster's bill relating to the pension of dependent parties, and instructed Chairman Matson to report the matter to the house and endeavor to secure its passage under a suspension of the rules.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A conference of the house and senate committees on the electoral count bill was to have taken place to-day, but was deferred at the request of the senate committee. It is intimated that the latter have agreed to the house amendments, so that the conference will be merely a matter of form.

EADS' SHIP RAILWAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A communication from Capt. Eads was laid before the house committee on commerce to-day, requesting the committee to so amend the bill providing for the construction of Eads ship railway, as to confer only a charter upon the company.

OUR CUSTOM HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Dolph offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill to appropriate $[illegible]50,000 for a custom house building at Portland, Oregon.

TREASURY ITEMS.

A treasury official who was asked for information on the subject, said this afternoon that it is not at all likely that the department will make any immediate calls for 3 per cents, in view of the fact that it has already given public notice that it was ready to redeem such bonds outstanding, paying par and accrued interest to date of presentation. The amount of bonds redeemed under this open call, which was issued September [illegible] last, is $[illegible]. This leaves $48,900,000 of uncalled 3s still outstanding. Of the called bonds there is outstanding $[illegible]. The United States treasurer has already issued checks to pay the January interest on the registered 4 per cent. loan, amounting to $1,000,000. He will to-morrow issue checks in payment of the balance of this interest, amounting to about $1,500,000. The checks in payment of the Pacific railroad interest will probably be issued to-morrow also, amounting to $[illegible]. The amount of the registered interest already paid, with rebate, under the circular of November [illegible] is $[illegible].

CONFIRMATIONS.

Theodore D. Wilson, of New York, to be chief of the bureau of construction and repair and chief constructor of the navy, with the rank of commodore.

Pay Director James Fulton, of Tennessee, to be chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing and paymaster general of the navy department.

Pay Inspector Rufus Parks, of New York, to be pay inspector of the navy.

Paymaster James E. Tolfree, to be pay inspector of the navy.

Assistant Paymaster John Corwin, of Ohio, to be passed assistant paymaster of the navy.

Quincy A. Brooks, of Oregon, collector of customs on Puget sound, W. T.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

LAND OFFICE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Supplemental statements were transmitted to congress to-day by the secretary of the treasury, requesting that for the better administration of the business of the land office, provision be made in the sundry civil bill for one additional chief of division of the board of review at a salary of $2000 and that a new division to be known as the contest division be created, to be composed of one chief, salary $[illegible], and six members at a salary of $[illegible] each. A letter from the commissioner of the land office is transmitted with estimates in which he shows the necessity of both these divisions. He says that at the end of the fiscal year 12,780 contests remained unacted upon by the office because of inadequate clerical force.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representatives from the southern tobacco growing states to the number of [illegible], held a conference in the room of the house committee on judiciary to-day and resolved that while they would vote to consider the Morrison tariff bill, amendments should be offered at the proper time, in event of the prevalence of a motion to consider the bill, providing for the abolition of the internal revenue tax on tobacco and fruit brandy and for the reduction of the whisky tax from 90 to [illegible] cents per gallon. A committee consisting of Wise, of Virginia, Johnson and Bennett, of North Carolina, Candler, of Georgia, and Tillman, of South Carolina, was appointed to formulate the amendment.

AN INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. McMahon, of New York, and Major Thomas Sloan, of the Old Guard, called upon the president to-day and invited him to be present at the Old Guard ball, to be held in the New York Metropolitan Opera house on the evening of January [illegible]. The president acknowledged courtesy and accepted the invitation, conditioned on his being able to leave his public duties.

VERMONT'S DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In connection with the war claim of the state of Vermont against the government for $[illegible], the secretary of the treasury has transmitted to congress a letter from the third auditor and chief of ordnance alleging an indebtedness on the part of that state to the government during the late war for protection to its frontiers.

MILES' MOVE OF HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A general army order was issued to-day adding Southern California to the department of Arizona, under the command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and removing his headquarters from Prescott, Ariz., to Los Angeles.

TRADE DOLLARS.

Provisions of the Act for their Retirement and Recoinage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The bill passed by the senate to-day for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars reads as follows:

Section 1. That until July 1, 1887, trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at the office of the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States in exchange for a like amount, dollar for dollar, of standard silver dollars of the United States.

[illegible] That trade dollars received by the treasurer or by any assistant treasurer of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued, but, at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and shall be regarded and treated as silver bullion, and that their bullion value shall be deducted from the amount of bullion required to be purchased and coined by act of February 28, 1878, ... standard silver dollars ... provisions of said act ... in this section ... not exceeding ... month.

... laws and parts of laws in conflict ... hereby ... repealed.

... war veteran, was for fifteen years ... complaint ... Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and ... His daughter was very ill ... disorder, which the physicians failed ... Warner's ... treatment ... years ...

Husband, going to get a hat to-day, dear? What will it be, a high one? Wife, no dear. I shall go to the theater much this winter.—Tid Bits.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder.
... 25 cents.

A FEARFUL WRECK.

The Bark Atlantic Goes Ashore Near the Golden Gate.

THIRTY SIX SAILORS DROWNED

Men and Vessel Alike at the Mercy of the Waves—The Ship a Rotten Hulk Totally Unseaworthy

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the whaling bark Atlantic was driven ashore a mile and a half below the Cliff House, and went to pieces in a few minutes, not a spar remaining standing. The wreck is strewn along the beach for three or four miles. About twenty-five men are believed to be lost. The captain and mate with eight or ten men, were saved.

At the time of the disaster a dense fog and a heavy sea prevailed. The Atlantic left here yesterday afternoon for a cruise in the South Pacific, after which she was to proceed to the North Atlantic. She was an old vessel having been built in 18[illegible]. She was [illegible] tons register and was owned by J. & W. R. Wing of New Bedford, Mass. She was commanded by Capt. Warren. It is not yet possible to ascertain the names of the lost and saved.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Following is Capt. Warren's statement of the wreck: "We were towed out to sea yesterday afternoon. There was a heavy head swell and no wind. The currents were so strong we could not get out of the swell. We let go both anchors but the sea swept the decks and was so heavy the anchors could not hold, and we dragged ashore and struck at 1:30 A. M. The men were being washed off during all this time by the immense waves which dashed over us. The vessel went to pieces an hour and a half after she struck. There was a very heavy fog and it was pitch dark. We succeeded in lowering two boats but both capsized before getting two boat's lengths from the ship. The first boat contained J. H. Doty, first mate, Anton Perry, third mate, and four or five of the crew. That was the last we saw of them. In the second boat were myself, Second Mate King and five men. When we were swamped the sea carried us in till we touched bottom, when we dragged ourselves ashore. During the time the ship remained together the life-saving crew shot a line over her. There were then several men on the wreck but they could not pull a rope on board because it became entangled with the floating wreckage. We made no signals of distress as the fog was too dense for any to be seen."

The captain and crew numbered forty-two persons. Of these only ten are known to have been saved. The remainder are believed to have been drowned.

THE SAVED.

The list of saved is as follows: Capt. Thomas Warren, J. C. Carroll, James Ring, Andrew W. [illegible], Louis Fabitt, Edmund Kuhn, Antoine Magandie, John [illegible], Joseph Antonio Manuel De Acosta, L. H. Walling.

THE LOST.

Are Anton Perry, Charles Stenner, Peter Nelson, James Henderson, L. A. W. Lavine, Alfred F. McCracken, Edgar Lea, John J. Nye, Antone Gonzales, Charles Indies, William Thomas, Joseph Antoine Thomas Ryan, John Gartner, Charles Berdan, Patrick Carelle, W. Mansfield, Charles Forsberg, Jose Balloo, John Anthony, Edward Tracy, J. C. Carroll, John Moore, W. Flinn, Tom Brown, Peter Miller, Joseph Stedely, William J. Colbert, F. J. Brown, William Hanigan, C. M. Ketchum, Charles H. Chestertn.

THE SECOND OFFICER'S STORY.

J. Ring, second officer of the Atlantic, said: "At 10 o'clock I was in my bunk, when the captain called me and said he was going to drop anchor. We were then half a mile from shore in a dead calm with a heavy swell. At 1 o'clock the second anchor was dropped and I went back to my bunk. I was sound asleep when I was awakened by a thud which hoisted me out of my bunk and sent me spinning around on the floor. I was badly jarred, and the vessel was all the while quivering like a thing during an earthquake. Just as I got on deck the vessel struck bottom again, and a heavy swell swept the deck knocking off several men. The scene was a terrible one to witness, but the men held on with a death grip to ropes, spars or anything they could get hold of."

King then graphically described how both boats, which left the vessel, were swamped, his battle with the waves and rescue. He concluded: "I have seen brave men, but Capt. Warren beats any of them. I never saw a vessel break up so in my life. Timbers cracked and were torn to pieces as though they were paper instead of wood."

THE LIFE SAVING CREW CENSURED.

Andrew W. Lock, another of the survivors, said: "I was on board the ship with several others at the time the life saving crew fired the line to us, but it was no use. The idea of sending a line out to men when in that kind of a fix with a great sea running all over them. Why in the devil didn't they get out their life boat and do something."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

L. H. Walling, another of the survivors, was badly injured in the groin. He states that he "went to bed at between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, at which time, although the vessel was still dragging its anchor, everything was supposed to be all right. It was about 1 o'clock, I should judge, when I heard the rattling of the anchor chains and a little while after the vessel struck. I rushed up on the deck but was knocked down by a heavy breaker which had just broken over the vessel. I regained my feet and jumped into a boat which they were lowering at the time, but the boat swamped before she had proceeded a length from the vessel and I was thrown into the boiling sea. Somebody caught hold of me, and although I struggled with all my might to get away I could not do it and gave myself up as a 'goner.' We both sank to the bottom and then the poor fellow—I don't know who it was—released his grasp and I rose to the surface. After being tossed about for some time I was finally cast up on shore, where somebody picked me up and carried me out of reach of the waves."

ACTS OF CHARITY.

Adolph Sutro was around at an early hour and sent down a quantity of underclothing for the wrecked sailors, besides giving the members of the crew $5 each. John Heenan, a hackman, was returning from the beach with a party of four, two ladies and two gentlemen, this morning at the time of the wreck. He says they heard voices on the beach and drove down, when the true state of affairs was learned. He and his passengers at once proceeded to lend their assistance and worked there all night. The ladies took off their fine cloaks and wraps and kindly wrapped them around the rescued sailors.

A ROTTEN HULK.

The latest obtainable returns give the number saved at eleven. Up to a late hour this afternoon but one body had been recovered. It was recognized as a man known as French Joe. When the captain left the vessel she was still holding together although there was a great breach in the starboard side and the bowsprit had been carried away. It was high tide at the time and the force of the waves steadily drove the wreck towards the shore and as soon as she reached the point where she struck ground, with the passage of each breaker she crumbled to pieces. All the saved agree in stating that the vessel was so old and rotten that she was unfit for a whaling cruise. A rumor prevailed in the city that a large portion of the crew were intoxicated at the time of the wreck, and that twenty-five were down below sleeping off their intoxication. If this is true it is thought a number of bodies will be found under the hull of the ship.

SOME ONE GREATLY TO BLAME.

It is also said there was $5000 insurance on [illegible] and. There is much doubt expressed as to the number of the crew on the ill fated bark when she left port yesterday. The custom house ... while the captain states there were ... Captains and pilots express the opinion that the arrival of ... induced the captain of the tug which towed the vessel out, to part company with the whaler too soon, for they assert that as flood tide would set in strongly at 10 o'clock, the vessel should have been tugged to the automatic buoy four miles further out, in order to get beyond the in shore sweep of the tide.

THE LIFE SAVING CREW.

Claus F. Kroger, keeper of the life saving station, says that the first knowledge he had of the disaster was when the captain and half a dozen men made their appearance at the station about 2 o'clock this morning, when he was told many of the crew were still on the wreck. Rockets were thrown up from the beach as signals but were utterly useless, as the fog was so thick. Finally the wreck was located and endeavors made to rescue the men, but to no avail. Geo. n Gallighan and Capt. McGregor had signed articles and were to join the Atlantic at Honolulu. Gallighan was to supersede Daly as first mate and McGregor was going on as master.

SCENES ON THE BEACH.

The sand along the beach was almost entirely hidden from sight by the vast amount of wreckage, consisting of lumber, ropes and all kinds of rigging, boats, lifeboats crushed into a shapeless mass, and the countless materials used in the construction of a whaler.

The news of the wreck spread rapidly throughout the city, and brought a large crowd to the ship at an early hour, and during the entire day hundreds of people were rushing up and down the beach, searching among the wreckage for the bodies of the drowned sailors and for souvenirs. The coroner and his assistants were early on the scene.

"Look there," said one, picking up a piece of plank from the ship's side and pulling the decayed wood to pieces with his fingers, "that ship was not fit to send a dog to sea in."

"COLD-BLOODED MURDER."

One of the first persons to go to the scene of the disaster from the city was Maj. T. J. Blakeny, superintendent of the life-saving service of the district. When asked why the men at the station gave no assistance to the wrecked crew he said: "It is very unfortunate and no one regrets it more than we do. It is only fair to say that they did everything that men could do, but their efforts were utterly fruitless." Referring to the rottenness of the ship's timber, he said: "It seems to me that a rigid, unsparing investigation should be ordered and those responsible made an example of. Lives are too valuable to be jeopardized in such ships, and in my opinion this is little short of cold-blooded murder."

A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

The Ill-fated Crew Drowned Like Rats in a Trap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Another terrible marine disaster occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning inside the bar and a short distance southwest of the Cliff House, in which the whaling bark Atlantic was wrecked with a loss of thirty-six lives out of a crew of forty five men. It was not the result of a storm, as the night was perfectly calm, but was a repetition of the many strange wrecks in the history of the Bay of San Francisco, caused by its treacherous bar. The Atlantic left the Main street wharf yesterday morning fully equipped for a cruise in the South seas and Arctic ocean. She pulled out into the stream and lay there until 4 o'clock, when she was taken in tow by the tug Sea Witch and towed outside the heads. There was no wind, but a strong current and a heavy swell were running, and when dropped by the tug the captain found that there was hardly sufficient wind to give him headway enough to steer his vessel.

The bark was headed out for the bar and in the evening arrived there, but owing to a heavy sea she was forced back. Several attempts were made to cross out but they were ineffectual, the breeze being too light to carry them over against the force of the sea. The swell became so great towards 10 o'clock that the vessel was tossed about like a cork, the seas occasionally washing over her. The officers felt that their safety lay in getting outside the bar, as they feared an attempt to return would result in their being cast ashore by the "south drift," which was setting in toward the beach very strong.

A final effort was made to cross out, but the bark received such a terrible shaking-up that the captain decided to stay where he was until morning came or a fair breeze sprang up. The only hope at this time was that an anchor would hold, and with much difficulty one was cast. It was soon found that the anchor would not hold in the sand and that the vessel was slowly drifting in shore. Another anchor was cast but the same result followed, the vessel slowly dragging shoreward. The fog was what the sailors call "thick as mush" and no idea could be obtained of the position of the bark. The dragging anchors made the vessel unsteady for with every swell the anchor chains would pull taut and nearly pull the windlass from the ship's bows while great swells would sweep clear over her.

Had the officers known the location of the vessel there would have been no difficulty in launching the boats and saving the lives of all the crew. But the captain supposed he was further out in the stream and felt confident he could risk staying with the vessel with a possibility of saving her. No lights could be seen either at sea or on shore, and the crew and officers remained on board like so many rats in a trap waiting to be drowned. From 10 o'clock in the evening until 1:30 in the morning the bark was entirely at the mercy of the sea, the great waves breaking over her continually, compelling the men on deck to hang to the rigging to prevent their being swept overboard. At the last named hour the doomed vessel was struck by a tremendous wave and carried a long distance inshore, and, as she settled down with the passing of the breakers, she struck bottom and stove in her starboard side.

The men then realized the danger of their position and those below rushed upon deck and made preparations to leave the vessel. The men had hardly reached the deck when the ship was deluged with another mountain of water, which carried three men overboard. Efforts were made to secure them, but they were soon carried out of reach of ropes and their comrades heard their last despairing shrieks as they were swallowed up by the dark waters. At this time the crew became very much excited, and during the intervals that the sea was comparatively quiet they rushed around and made preparations to leave the ship. The captain ordered the boats cut away and while this was being done several more of the crew drowned by being washed overboard.

At last a boat on the starboard was ready to launch and first and third mates Doty and Perry, with ten men, made an attempt to reach the shore. The vessel at this time was lying broadside to the sea, with her starboard side in such a position that it received the full force of the waves. The boat was lowered at a moment when it was thought it could be kept from being dashed against the bark, but it had no more than touched the water before it was lifted up by a greater breaker and dashed against the ship's side, the blow crushing the frail craft like an eggshell and throwing the men into the sea. The crew on board were so greatly excited that they could do nothing for their unfortunate fellows who after battling with the wild waters for a few moments sank with despairing cries for help. The vessel had not yet begun to go to pieces and therefore there was no wreckage to which men could cling. If there had been there is no doubt that some of them would have succeeded in reaching shore.

After this sad experience there was some hesitation on the part of the crew about taking to the boats, but the steady breaking of the sea over the ship, and the fact that several of their comrades had been washed overboard spurred them on to make another attempt to get away in the boats. This was done, and about [illegible] A. M. the captain, second mate and six men dropped the waist boat on the starboard side. This boat met the fate of the first one launched and was swamped as soon as it was settled in the water, by being dashed against the side of the vessel. All the men went into the water and instead of trying to regain the ship's deck struck out to swim for the shore. The captain caught hold of a floating spar and clung to it until he was drifted to shore where he could touch bottom. He was almost exhausted, but managed to wade out in safety. He was soon followed by L. H. Walling, a seaman who clung to the bottom of a life boat, and was carried to land by the breakers. Second Mate Ring, being a fine swimmer, managed to keep up until he could touch bottom and walk ashore.

According to the captain's account of launching the life boats and the number of men contained in each he must have left the vessel before the last of the crew got off or were washed overboard. Nothing is known of the manner in which those who remained on the wreck met their fate, but the last seen of the vessel some were clinging to the rigging, and being submerged by the towering waves that broke over them. Then the vessel went to pieces and all was over with those remaining on board.

A Mighty Set Man

Indeed is he who won't try the best men's shoes made, the celebrated "Hanan's," now the recognized leader in foot wear for gentlemen who require the finest and best. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Southern Farmers Oppose Negroes Joining the Knights of Labor.

DAKOTA'S FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD.

Caving in of a Coal Mine Underneath a Town—Great Game of Billiards between Schaefer and Slosson.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The *Sun* has the following special from Columbia, S. C.: The efforts of some organizers of Knights of Labor in this state to allow colored people in the order has caused much bitter feeling against the order by farmers. Some papers advise the farmers "spot" all white men like Russell endeavoring to organize negro Knights of Labor, and to drive them from the neighborhood. Journals have advised that the legislature should appropriate money for the maintenance of militia, as equipped soldiers will be needed if this organization goes on. This the legislature has done, and to further protect the farmers against the organization of colored people laboring on their plantations, the senate has passed by a large majority, and the house will doubtless make it a law, a bill making it a conspiracy, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to interfere between employer and employe in any contract, whether written or verbal. The possibility of a strike at cotton picking time, when the whole crop of the state would be lost if not promptly gathered, was the principal argument used, together with the declaration that if a strike occurred among the negroes much more blood would be spilled than last summer in Chicago and St. Louis.

DAKOTA'S STRUGGLE FOR STATEHOOD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—A Huron, Dak., special to the *Pioneer Press* says: Owing to a lack of a quorum last night the legislature of South Dakota did not pass a bill ordering an election on the question of putting a state government into operation, although the constitutional convention appointed a committee which drafted a bill for this purpose. The leaders of the movement say the legislature will be called together soon to act thereon. A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens from all parts of South Dakota was held this morning, and a committee appointed to arouse the people of the state to their danger. A resolution was passed urging the press of the United States to aid the effort for a division, and the admission of the state. An executive committee was appointed to disseminate information relating to the statehood movement. Judge Campbell says that the legislature, when again assembled will take steps to put a state government into actual operation. The people are determined, if the Springer bill passes congress, to send a solid South Dakota delegation to the convention and re-enact the Sioux Falls constitution, and reassert the statehood of South Dakota.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE K. OF L.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The *Record* this morning says: An important conference bearing on the relation of the Catholic church to the Knights of Labor in the United States is believed to have taken place here yesterday between Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan of New York, and Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, at the residence of the latter. A prominent priest, last evening, in referring to the meeting, said that the labor question was certainly assuming such proportions and driving into such channels that the church could not long ignore it. He referred to the interest taken in the labor movements as exemplified by the heavy vote polled in New York for Henry George, and thought Catholics should be advised by their spiritual superiors whether or not it was dangerous to support such movements. "Of course," he said, "no action will be taken by the hierarchy without deliberation and care, and if any decision is made it will only be for the best interests of the church and for the spiritual welfare of its adherents."

A COAL MINE CAVES IN

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 17.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, people living along West Coal street, in the northwestern section of the borough, were aroused by a creaking noise and the swaying of houses, resembling a series of successive shocks of earthquake. The sensation was produced by a cave-in, which took down fully four acres of that section of the town upon which stands upwards of fifty houses. The greatest alarm prevailed from three o'clock until after daylight. After the surface sank the houses swayed and tottered and frightened people so that many of them, with their children in their arms, transferred themselves to places of safety, while the men collected their most portable property and conveyed it from the doomed district. The surface settled from two to four feet and damaged property to an extent from $50,000 to $75,000. The cavern was caused by robbing the workings of the Kohinoor colliery, which is located under that part of the town.

FRIGHTFUL POVERTY

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—A horrible scene of poverty and death has been discovered in a dilapidated frame house, No. 456 Woodbridge street, in this city. The house was occupied by a stonecutter named Thomas Grears, with his wife and five children. Mrs. Grears died last Sunday and was buried Wednesday, her babe being cared for by the neighbors. Since the funeral the house has been closed and nothing was seen of Grears or his children. Becoming suspicious that something was wrong, the neighbors this morning broke in the door and found the children on the same bed, on which the father lay, crazy drunk. All the children were down with a violent attack of scarlet fever. A girl 3 years old was dead, a boy 8 years old was strangling and dying, and the other children were so ill they could not move. There was neither fire nor food in the house. The poor commission will do everything possible to relieve the children.

A GREAT SCHEME

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The *Sun's* leader says: One of the sure ways to reduce the surplus would be to take off the duty on sugar. Senator John Sherman proposes to do this, and the proposition is freely considered by other influential members of his party. It would be a movement toward free trade, but it would effect a great reduction of the revenue account of $50,000,000 a year, while the industry to be wiped out is confined to the democratic state of Louisiana, and thus nothing would be lost to the republicans from a political point of view. Indeed it is concieveable, if it were to be done, that out of sheer vengeance against the democracy for permitting it, Louisiana might cast her next electoral ballots for her republican despoilers.

CHICAGO'S DOCTOR BILLS

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The [illegible] committee to-day agreed upon a basis of settlement with the physicians who attended the policemen wounded at the Haymarket riot. Dr Murphy was allowed $[illegible] Dr [illegible] and Dr Harris $160. Dr Murphy's bill as he first presented to the committee was [illegible] $2914 and Dr Harris $[illegible]. Their original bills were considerably higher. After the committee agreed upon the amounts to pay the three doctors were called in and [illegible] them to settle their claims. They [illegible] accept the amounts offered, saying that [illegible] would lay them [illegible] charge of presenting extortionate bills. They finally agreed, however, to take the [illegible] settlement.

QUARRELING AMONG THEMSELVES

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The [illegible] of K. of L. in this city and Brooklyn, [illegible] district assembly 49 have been working in conjunction with the Central Labor union [illegible] two cities, and have sent [illegible] to the central union meetings. It is said that disagreements have arisen, and as a result the leaders in district assembly No. 49 have been working to break up the connection. A proposition to withdraw the knights' delegates from the central union January 1 was sent out, and it is said that 85 local assemblies voted in favor of withdrawing, 45 opposing it and [illegible] were non-committal. It is said that the opponents of the measure will refuse to withdraw their delegations, and will appeal to the general executive board.

ANARCHISTS WANT THEIR RELICS

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Attorneys for the anarchists addressed a letter to Mayor Harrison and States Attorney Grinnell to-day. They claim to represent the international workingmen's and other labor organizations and ask for an immediate return of the red flags, [illegible] organs and other stuff [illegible] during the anarchist excitement, and if not returned, legal action will be brought [illegible]. In reply to the letter State's Attorney Grinnell says he will not surrender a single article until the pending cases of the eight men are the law, and definitely disposed of. After that he hoped that a bonfire would be made of the whole lot.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—The *Journal's* Kokomo, Ind., special reports that gas was struck in well No. 2 at that point to-day, and in running a drill the gas by some means ignited. A terrific explosion followed, and thirty-five persons were more or less injured. Those seriously injured are Milo Mallin, Alphus Pickett, Hon J N Loop, Blake Ream, Marion Pearce, Ira Lamb, John Dailey, Walter Hockett, George Stewart, Joseph Brown and David Frazier. The force of the explosion threw everybody to the ground, which probably explains why the injured are not fatally burned.

ARRANGING FOR A FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Tommy Warren, feather weight champion of the West, and Tommy Danforth, feather weight champion of the East, arranged for a mill to-night. The battle will be fought under the Marquis of Queensbury rules, within one hundred miles of this city and inside of one month from date of signing articles. The stakes will be $1000 aside and a large purse of money subscribed by the sports. The men with their trainers will meet to-morrow to sign the articles and deposit $250 each as first money.

WALT WHITMAN'S FINANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The report that a London newspaper was to raise funds for Walt Whitman and that the old poet was very poor caused that gentleman to say yesterday: "I have received many tokens from my English admirers and a number of substantial gifts. I would gratefully accept more, but I am not so poor as some people think I am. The thing that annoys me most is the talk of the papers, which are continually printing exaggerated reports of my alleged financial straits. All of these stories are untrue."

ACCIDENT ON THE D. & R. G.

DENVER, Dec. 17.—A Gunnison special to the *News* says: As the Salt Lake express on the Denver & Rio Grande road was rounding the curve on the approach to the bridge across Gunnison river, at 3 o'clock this morning, the engine struck a cow lying on the track and was derailed, tumbling over into the river below. Engineer Welch and Fireman McConnell were instantly killed. The coaches all remained on the track. No one else was injured.

NO CABLE ROADS FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A decision of the court of appeals was handed down this morning which puts an end to the scheme to gridiron the city of New York with cable roads. The supreme court had denied the motion of the New York Cable company to confirm the report of the commissioners under which it was allowed to build over seventy miles of railway in the streets of this city. The court of appeals sustained the supreme court.

SUIT UPON AN OLD CLAIM

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Judge Barrett to-day granted an attachment against the property in this state of James McHenry of England, the well known railroad man, in an action brought by James L. Montgomery to recover $310,533 as assignee of claims formerly held by the old firm of Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, lawyers. The firm claims that it rendered services as attorneys.

RECOVERED $25,000 DAMAGES

ST LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Juliet Cunningham, who was seriously injured some time ago by jumping from a street car of the People's line at which time it was in imminent danger of colliding with a railroad train at the Fourth and Poplar street crossing, was to-day awarded $25,000 damages.

JAY GOULD SCHEMING

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A Fargo, Dakota, special says: John W Bingham, of New York, confidential agent of Jay Gould, has arrived here from St. Paul. It was learned that he is feeling the way for a possible consolidation of the Canadian Pacific telegraph company with the Western Union.

DROPPED DEAD

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—Gratiot Washburne, son of Hon. E. B. Washburne and secretary of the general counsel of the American London exhibition, who arrived here yesterday in the interest of the exhibition, dropped dead at the Galt house to-day, of cerebral apoplexy.

ANOTHER BLOW TO KENTUCKY

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 17.—The J. T. Welsh distilling company's warehouse burned last night, consuming 1600 barrels of whisky. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin.

COOLEY ACCEPTS THE RECEIVERSHIP

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Judge Cooley has notified Judge Gresham of his acceptance of the Wabash receivership. He will be in Chicago Monday to file his bond.

SPORTING NOTES

SLOSSON VS. SCHAEFER

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Central Music hall was comfortably filled with lovers of the game of billiards when Slosson and Schaefer appeared on the platform at 8 o'clock this evening. John W. McCullough, of St. Louis, immediately announced that the game was 500 points, cushion caroms, for $2000 a side and gate money. Eugene Carter was announced as umpire for Schaefer, and John Thatcher, of Cleveland, for Slosson; Henry Ryan, of Chicago, referee and Charles Mathews, of Chicago, marker. Without further preliminaries the play began. Schaefer won the bank, took the black ball and missed. Slosson counted one and missed. Schaefer counted one, neither counted in the third inning and at this rate the game moved till the sixth inning, when Slosson rolled up 14, mostly in the lower left hand corner, and sat down amid loud applause with a total of twenty to his credit. Schaefer made 3 and Slosson 2. Then the "Wizard" resumed his cue and with the determined look which he was wont to wear during his last game he quickly reached Slosson's biggest run and passed it amid applause. He played on steadily, and for his twenty sixth shot brought down the house with a brilliant reverse-english one-cushion shot, the entire length of the table. He was about to sit down on the 27th, when an outrageous scratch saved him. He resumed his run with renewed vigor, and, when finally he missed an easy across-the-table shot, he sat down with a run of 48 to his credit and a total of 57. From this on, for some time, the averages were better, Slosson making runs of 15, 17 and 12, with one or two goose eggs, and Schaefer runs of 17 and 9 and a series of single numbers. At 9 o'clock the score stood Schaefer 106, Slosson 81. Then there was a spell of goose eggs for both sides interspersed with single and double counts. The play then became uninteresting.

It was in the eighteenth inning that Schaefer knocked out 17 points, making his total round 100, while Slosson had but 95. The score did not advance rapidly, but the game could not be called stupid. A great variety of shots were shown, and there were frequent bursts of applause. The sixty eighth inning netted Slosson 17 hard-earned points. This so startled Schaefer that he soon after, in the seventy ninth inning, rattled up 36 with apparently no effort. The score when he at last missed an easy two-cushion shot stood: Schaefer 322, Slosson 229.

In the 77th inning Schaefer woke up again for what was destined to be a series of wonderful runs. Scoring 9 in the 77th inning, he followed it with runs of 7, 23, 17 and 37. During this spurt Schaefer gave what is believed to be the finest exhibition of cushion carom playing ever witnessed in public. Men who had been used to see cushion-caroms played in hammer and tongs style were astounded. The playing of Schaefer was chiefly remarkable for his marvelously delicate mastery of the balls. When he had completed his run of 37 there was a perfect storm of applause. Notwithstanding Schaefer's lead of 157 points Slosson exhibited surprising nerve and astonished every one by his brilliant finish. The close was a most exciting character. Unlike Slosson, Schaefer appeared to play an ordinary game, but his [illegible] kept lead [illegible] good stead, and [illegible] [illegible] overtake him in the [illegible]

[illegible]

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

[illegible]

Reed was this afternoon sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

MURDER, ARSON AND LYNCHING

ATLANTA, Dec. 17.—Thursday morning after midnight the house of John Swilling was burned. Inside were Mr. Swilling, his [illegible] and three children, all of whom were burned to death. Frances Sanders was arrested [illegible] the fact that he had crushed in the skulls of the sleepers, saturated the bed clothes with oil, applied a match and left. The citizens have seized Sanders and carried him off to lynch him.

LATER—A rumor has reached here that Sanders was hung to a tree and burned to death.

A MURDERER CONFESSES

[illegible]

TWO SLAYERS LYNCHED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 17.—Hector Jones and Dick Bullock, two of four negroes who a few days ago murdered George Taafe in the Cherokee nation, because he discovered them killing his cattle, and were released on $400 bail, were caught by a mob Wednesday, taken to the scene of the tragedy and riddled with balls. Andy Smith and George Moss, the other two murderers, are in jail awaiting trial.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Russia Will not have Prince Ferdinand as Bulgarian King.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN INJURED

London's Filthy Divorce Suit—The Transatlantic Mails—The Irish Plan of Campaign to be Carried Out.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says: The offer of the Bulgarian throne to Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg Gotha, reported to have been made by the Bulgarian deputation, which is now visiting Europe, could not have been made seriously. The deputation, says the *Journal*, had no authority to offer the Bulgarian crown and it is doubtful if anybody would accept the crown under such conditions. It may be says the paper, that the deputation made offer tentatively on the part of the present dictators of Bulgaria, in order to throw out the idea that they mean to continue to make demonstrations against Russia. The reckless assertion that no power would oppose the election of Prince Ferdinand to the Bulgarian throne, is unworthy of discussion.

FERDINAND NOT WANTED

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The *Political Correspondence* asserts that the Russian government has sent a telegram to Prince Lobanoff, Russian ambassador here, refusing to countenance the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, for the throne of Bulgaria.

ENGLAND

THE CAMPBELL DIVORCE SUIT

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Finlay, counsel for the defense, continued his closing argument in the Campbell divorce case to-day. He dwelt on what he termed the inability or refusal of either Lady Colin Campbell, the duke of Marlborough, or Chief Shaw, to produce a single one of the letters which passed between the first named and the other two, in a correspondence which the plaintiff admitted had been carried on. Finlay will finish his argument to-day. Sir Charles Russell counsel for Lady Colin, will finish his argument to-morrow.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Finlay said: "The evidence of Dr Hicks, who corroborated Dr Bird in the assertion based on a medical examination that Lady Colin had not had a miscarriage, was worthless, because the witness's mind was imbued with the views of Dr Bird on the subject, and on which the evidence showed Dr Hicks was a thorough partisan. Concerning the alibi claimed for Lady Colin on Sunday, August 15-16, Mr Finlay contended that the evidence was of the weakest character possible. It rested solely on the testimony of witnesses belonging to Lady Colin's family. Where was Baroness Francis, who Lady Colin averred was in her company on Saturday, August 12, and on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., when Lord Colin alleged that the plaintiff was at Purfleet with the duke of Marlborough? On the other hand the defense had clearly proved that Lady Colin was absent from home on that Saturday and Sunday. Where was she but at Purfleet? Neptune Blood's attempt to disprove the man servant O'Neill's statement that through the keyhole of the dining room, in Cadogan palace, he had seen Lady Colin and Chief Shaw in a compromising position, had also broken down, and O'Neill's evidence remained unimpaired. As to Gen. Butler Mr. Finlay contended that as co-respondent, he would, if innocent, have appeared in court and denied the charge against him. The case was then adjourned.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS

LONDON, Dec. 17.—An interim injunction has been granted restraining the Cunard and White Star steamship lines from refusing to carry any mails offered for America. The companies undertook to carry only consignees' letters, and notified the government to that effect. The postmaster general announces that mail agreement for the trans-Atlantic service will expire on February 28, and he invites fresh tenders. He says that experience has proven that the tri-weekly service via Queenstown is best, but while giving the preference to Queenstown, other things being equal, he is prepared to consider offers from other ports. He prefers to engage monthly or quarterly the most efficient vessels, but will entertain tenders for one year contracts from March, or for a longer period if the terms of service are completely satisfactory.

THE CABINET'S AP[illegible]

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A cabinet council was held to-day lasting three hours. The chief business was in relation to Egypt. The cabinet approved the circular note to the powers explaining England's views on the Egyptian question. Both the financial and military action of the Irish executive were also approved.

ARCHER'S BLOODED STOCK

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The auction sale of blooded stock belonging to the late Fred Archer, the jockey, has been completed at Newmarket. It realized a total of £4,050. Chilperic brought £740.

BRITISH GOLD

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1:30 P. M.—Of the bullion withdrawn from the bank of England to-day, £306,000 were for shipment to America.

HEAVY FAILURE

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Cowan & Co., ship brokers and merchants, of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at £100,000.

IRELAND.

IRISH PRESS COMMENT

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—The *Freeman's Journal* says it does not believe that any movement in Ireland against back rents would induce the English people to consent to coercion. It appeals to the people of Ireland to falsify the malign prediction that the arrests of the nationalist leaders would lead to outrages.

The *Express*, socialist, says the limit of forbearance has passed, and the government had no alternative but to arrest Dillon and his associates. Had they acted otherwise they would have stultified themselves before the world.

The *News Letter*, conservative, of Belfast, referring to the arrests says the results would have been deplorable if the government had been weak enough to allow the man who has just been ordered to find sureties for his good behavior, to set the law at defiance.

The *Morning News*, of Belfast says it hopes the government will grant the arrested gentlemen a fair trial, and leave it to the country to decide between the leaders of the reduced rent movement and their intended victims.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—Dillon and O'Brien arrived here to-day. Both are much disturbed and hurt physically. In addition to the troubles which the gentlemen had yesterday at Loughrea when they were [illegible] for acting as trustees [illegible] [illegible] accident on the [illegible]

[illegible]

Dillon was confined to his room to-day from the effects of the runaway accident. He [illegible] will attend a meeting on [illegible] estates at [illegible] on Sunday. He will not [illegible] meeting in Dublin on Tuesday. He has not decided whether or not he will give bail and thereby compel the [illegible] to try him before his recognizances are estreated.

Mr. O'Brien's hands were torn and his left arm sprained in the runaway accident. Mr O'Brien says that, profiting by old press experience, when he saw a number of police in citizens clothes at Loughrea, he made arrangements for the safety of money. He intends to continue the campaign with caution and circumspection. He will speak on Sunday and Sir Thomas Esmonde will speak at Gorey.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

[illegible]

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 17.—The bark [illegible] which left this port on Dec. [illegible] for [illegible], got back to-day in distress. Rough weather was encountered from the time of her departure. It was found impossible to cross Columbia bar and Neah bay was reached where anchors were put out. The storm grew fiercer and the ship [illegible] her cables and got to sea. Pilot McFarland boarded her and brought her safely to [illegible]. The steamer Hope which arrived here to-night from Barclay sound, reports seeing a ship lying in deep water at Cape Beale. It was impossible to get near her on account of the rough weather.

It is thought she is [illegible] with all hands.

GERMANY

NO AGREEMENT ON THE MILITARY BILL

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The commission on the military bill to-day concluded the debate on the first reading of the measure. Upon a proposal being made that the commission adjourn until after the holidays, Gen. von Schellendorff, minister of war, demanded that the debate on the second reading be begun to-day. The conservatives and national liberals were opposed to adjourning, while the members of the centre and progressionists favored adjournment. During the debate Gen. von Schellendorff declared that it was impossible to accept the bill as modified by yesterday's votes. The motion to hold a sitting to-morrow was rejected by a vote of 15 to 12, and it was decided to leave to the president of the commission the summoning of the next meeting. This decision is tantamount to an adjournment until after the holidays. The language of Gen. von Schellendorff was firm, displaying no shadow of a compromise. The belief is general that the reichstag will be dissolved at an early date.

EGYPT.

A LITTLE DISPUTE

CAIRO, Dec. 17.—In consequence of representations made by France, England has asked the British agent at Aden to explain the motive he had in removing the French flag at Dongarita in Somaulia, the place being in territory over which both England and France claim a protectorate, and in regard to which both powers had agreed to maintain *status quo* pending the settlement of their dispute.

HOLLAND

THE SUGAR TARIFF

THE HAGUE, Dec. 17.—The lower house of parliament has adopted a bill remitting the tax on free cultivation of sugar in Java temporarily remitting export duty on sugar for a period of five years, and granting five years' [illegible] to sugar manufacturers in the payment of one half of their sugar dues.

AUSTRALIA

SENTENCE COMMUTED

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 17.—Of the youths sentenced here November 29 for criminally assaulting a 16 year old servant girl, the executive has decided to commute the sentences of three to imprisonment for life. The six others will be hanged.

BURMAH.

MORE TROUBLE FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Burmah says: The Shans have mustered in great force and occupy the passes leading to the mines. The British column has been reinforced.

ITALY

COIN FOR WAR PREPARATIONS

ROME, Dec. 17.—The chamber of deputies has approved an extra credit of $5,000,000 for the war and marine department.

A GREAT RACING EVENT

Kentucky Horsemen Propose to Give a Purse of $50,000 for 300 Entries.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—The Louisville Jockey Club have completed arrangements whereby in the spring of 1889 there will be run at its course a race of a mile and a quarter for a stake of $50,000, perhaps the richest ever run in America. The conditions are modeled after those of the great English Eclipse stakes. It will require a great many entries to fill a stake of this value but the terms of entry are such that owners and breeders can well afford to make nominations, the forfeits being comparatively light when the odds are taken into consideration. For the first year after the entry is made the forfeit is only $50, the odds, therefore, are $50 to $500 for that time. It will be seen that even the place money for second and third places is greater than the value of a great majority of stakes. Should a horse change hands before the event the nominator still has his chance of a large winning since a part of the stake goes to the nominators of the three placed horses.

The proposed plan was widely discussed at a gathering of horsemen at Lexington yesterday and the day before, and Kentucky breeders seemed eager to take advantage of this opportunity for advancement of their interests. Year by year Kentucky becomes more and more distinctly the center of the thoroughbred interest and such a stake as this, run for on her own soil, will do much to maintain the supremacy of the state in all equine matters. The stake is to be called the great Kentucky stakes, entries to close January 15, 1887.

Following is a summary of the stake of the: The great Kentucky stakes (to be run in the spring of 1889) of $50,000, for yearlings, two and three year olds on January 1, 1887. $40,000 to the winner, $4000 to second and $2500 to third; nominator of the winner to receive $2000, nominator of second to receive $1000 and nominator of third to receive $500, by subscription of $50 each only forfeit if declared by January 1, 1888; $150 if declared by July 1, 1888; $250, if declared by January 1, 1889; $500 for horses left in after that date. All declaration void unless accompanied with the money. 100 entries to fill or the race may be declared void at the option of the club. Weight for age, one mile and a quarter.

THE THOROUGHBRED SALE

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 17.—The American Horse and Cattle exchange concluded the great thoroughbred sale this afternoon. Fifty-seven head were sold for $27,085.

UTAH

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MORMONS

SALT LAKE, Dec. 17.—Thompson, the deputy marshal who shot Dalton yesterday while trying to escape arrest for unlawful cohabitation was taken to-day before the court for examination. The officer says he intended merely to shoot over Dalton and not to hit him. Dalton had twice escaped after arrest and sent the deputies word if they wanted him to come well heeled that he would get away with them or not be taken alive. The excitement has subsided, but the Mormons are pushing their wrongs in angry words.

RAILROAD NOTES

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The following has just been made public:

By a vote of the joint committee it has been agreed to advance East bound rates to a basis of 5 cents on ninth class and 30 cents on tenth class freight from Chicago to New York, taking effect Monday, December 27. Circulars will be issued to-day. ALBERT FINK.

STATE DISPATCHES

LUMBER SCHOONER WRECKED

ASTORIA, Dec. 17.—The schooner Jessie, [illegible] lumber laden from the Sunshine mills [illegible] Coos water bay, for San Francisco, dragged her anchors in the gale and drifted on to Sand island near North Cove Wednesday night. The captain and crew abandoned her and reached Norths safely. The vessel is supposed to be a [illegible]

WHO THE OWNERS WERE

[illegible]

Drake

[illegible] Drake was the typical English hero to the Spaniards, the incarnation of all the national hatred. To explain his extraordinary exploits and successes they invested him with supernatural powers. Lope de Vega wrote a poem against him, the longest but two of all his many long works in which these powers are particularly specified and allowed for. And a certain Jesuit, Nicolo Crimaldi, has gravely related an interview between Drake and the devil in Iceland, wherein, after due proposition by the sacrifice of a [illegible] he [illegible] whose blood in Homeric fashion Drake [illegible] is drink, the latter is instructed by the Prince of Darkness in the building of a ship. Even in his own country, and in his own time, myths soon began to grow about Drake's name. The "leats," for example, or conduits which he constructed to supply Plymouth with water were supposed to have been the work of magic.

MRS. J. T. RICHEY, [illegible] Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble to be neuralgia, female complaints and every other known disease. Her left side was paralyzed. [illegible] suffered, sleep, nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote: "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. [illegible] they will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Life Drama which Ends Tragically and Singularly.

A SMALL STEAMER BLOWN UP.

The San Francisco Street Car Strikers again Doing Deeds of Violence—McCord under Bonds—Charged with Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Dr. W. I. Twitchell, Joseph L. Clapp and Mrs. Mary Jane Clapp were actors in a drama in the closing scene of which marriage, insanity, suicide and the death of all three within six months followed in rapid action. Thirty six years ago W. I. Twitchell and J. L. Clapp were partners in a mining claim in old Mariposa county. They made some money, and Twitchell went East and Clapp came down to the bay. In 1860 Twitchell came back to the coast and sought out his old friend and partner Clapp. Twitchell had studied medicine and he established himself in San Francisco, where he built up a valuable practice. While he resided in Alameda, Clapp invested his money in property in Berkeley which rapidly increased in value. He was not married and nervously afraid to put his fortune to the test of a proposal of marriage, but his friend, Dr. Twitchell, found a girl in the employ of N. W. Spaulding who he thought would make a good wife for his old friend and they were married. The marriage was happy until Mrs. Clapp began to show signs of insanity daily in the present year. In June she was committed to the insane asylum and a little later she died. Her will, made shortly before her committal to the asylum, left her property, valued at more than $7000, to Dr. Twitchell, subject to a life use of the income by her husband. Dr. Twitchell was named as executor. When the will was offered for proof Clapp filed a contest on the ground that his wife was insane when she made it. All this time he lived with his old friend in Alameda. The contest was set for hearing August 2, but Clapp put in no appearance, and Dr. Twitchell returned to Alameda to find him. He found him in the barn, lying on the floor in a pool of blood with his throat cut. He was dead. His will left his property worth about $10,000, to Dr. Twitchell, except some small legacies. The will was offered for proof, and Quartus Clapp a cousin of the deceased is contesting it on the ground of undue influence. The matter is complicated further by the recent death of Dr. Twitchell, and the public administrator has taken charge of the estates of Mr. and Mrs. Clapp with a prospect of a series of contests over the will.

CALIFORNIA

EXPLOSION ON A STEAM WHALER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The steam whaler Mary and Helen took fire this morning while lying off the works of the Pacific Oil Transportation company at the Potrero in the southern part of the city. The fire communicated with the magazine of the vessel and an explosion followed, killing a son of Captain Miller and a deckhand, both of whom were on deck. The vessel was badly damaged, her whole side being blown out.

LATER.—It has been ascertained that it was Capt. Thomas Miller, of the tug Whitewing, who was killed, and not his son. The Witch had gone to aid the Mary and Helen.

The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion among loose waste in the fire room. The vessel was built in Bath, Me. She cost $[illegible]. When she took fire she had stores aboard worth $10,000, which were completely destroyed. There was $30,000 insurance on the vessel. The Mary and Helen was to have sailed to-morrow on a sperm whaling cruise in the South Pacific ocean.

THE STREET CAR STRIKERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The strikers on the Geary and Sutter streets railroads, while parading this afternoon attacked several cars on the Polk street branch of the Sutter street roads. Three ladies were wounded by rocks, several of the conductors and drivers were hit and a number of car windows broken. On Larkin street, near Eddy, a number of men ran up behind one of the new conductors and knocked him senseless with a blow on the head. John T. Middlekoff, a gripman on the Larkin street branch was assaulted and badly beaten by a number of men. It is feared that he will lose his left eye, it having been struck by a rock. Officials of the road have asked the chief of police for better protection, and the force of a [illegible] officers, who have been on duty day and night since the commencement of the strike, will be increased.

AN INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR

The *Post* this evening editorially says: "The wreck of the Atlantic this morning, with the loss of over thirty lives, would have been a calamity sufficiently hideous if no human responsibility had been involved in it, but the horror of the situation is immeasurably heightened by the reflection that destruction of life would have been lessened, if not entirely prevented. She was sent to sea in a condition that invited disaster. She was so rotten that her timbers could be pulled apart with the hands and when she struck went to pieces like an earthen dish. This is a case for the sternest investigation. Whoever was responsible for sending these ill-fated men to their graves should meet the full punishment that a strict law permits and the official who allowed the floating coffin to pass inspection should not be overlooked."

THIS BEATS COLUMBIA RIVER BAR

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—There are thirty-seven vessels bar bound here now, loaded with lumber. There are 7,715,000 feet of lumber on board these vessels. The steamers Santa Maria and Humboldt are still bar bound. The latter attempted to go out yesterday but failed. On Tuesday next a meeting of citizens and business men is to be held to prepare a memorial to congress asking the immediate improvement of the bar. Convincing facts and figures will be given in detail.

Capt. Hansen, of the schooner Gillebonne, and a sailor on the same vessel were seriously injured while that vessel was crossing the bar. A breaker broke over the schooner, sweeping the sailor from the wheel and dashing the captain who was standing by him against the house.

THE SUTTER STREET SHOOTING

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The preliminary examination on the charge of murder of James Kearsley and James McCord, superintendent of the Sutter street railroad, began in the police court to-day. At the conclusion of the day's proceedings the judge made an order that Kelsey be released from custody on filing a bond in the sum of $[illegible]. The prosecution asked that McCord be held [illegible] from the present amount of [illegible] dollars. The court held McCord's bond sufficiently [illegible] The case was then continued till the [illegible]

FIRE IN A CARPET STORE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The ground floor [illegible] and [illegible] owned by [illegible] to-day, entailing a loss [illegible] estimated at $[illegible]. It was fully [illegible] The cause of the fire is unknown.

A LIBERAL GIFT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—W. S. Ladd, the wealthy banker of Portland, Oregon, has offered to give $[illegible] to the Presbyterian church [illegible] erecting a [illegible] on Haight street, [illegible] of the seminary building [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Cleared—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, for Victoria and Port Townsend.

Sailed—British ship J. V. Troop for Nanaimo, str Mexican for Victoria and Port Townsend.

MESSENGER BOYS STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The district messenger boys to the number of 100 to-day struck [illegible] the American district messengers to demanding seventy five cents a day instead of five cents a message.

POLICEMAN OSGOOD DIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Policeman Osgood, who was stabbed by an unknown man Sunday morning, died this morning.

AN OLD MINER KILLED

PLYMOUTH, Cal., Dec. 17.—Thomas Griffith, an old pioneer and miner of this county, through a mistake in the signal bell, was run into the dump at this place yesterday and died this morning from the injuries received.

TRAIN DELAYED

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The southbound Oregon train is delayed at Castle Rock by a land slide. The train was due in San Francisco to-night, but will not reach there until to-morrow morning.

THE COLTON-STANFORD CASE

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 17.—The plaintiff's notice of appeal in the case of Mrs. Ellen M. Colton vs. Leland Stanford et al., was filed with the county clerk last night.

W. H. RHODES, 118 Eastway street Columbus, Ohio, in 1881 was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took fifty bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining seventy pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you a welcome [illegible]

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

COOS COUNTY

Bandon *Recorder*: One day last week, while quarrying foundation stone at Two-Mile, T. W. Crook and Jimmy Averill brought to light a most interesting fossil in the shape of a fish, which was imbedded in the solid sandstone.

The Oregon Southern Packing company filed articles of incorporation last week. The incorporators are G. W. Loggie, S. H. Hazard and Fred Schetter, and the capital stock is $50,000. The company intends packing fish, clams, and fruit of various kinds.

John McIsaacs died at the Blanco hotel, in Marshfield, Saturday morning, after a few weeks illness, the result of injuries received while following his occupation as teamster. He was a native of Nova Scotia, aged 55 years, and came to the Pacific coast about twenty years ago, since which time he has worked on Humboldt bay, Puget sound, Umpqua and the bay.

In our last issue, says the Bandon *Recorder*, we gave an extensive sketch of the work on the jetty at the mouth of the Coquille river, and stated the work would close for the winter. Capt. Littlefield and his foreman, Mr. Owen Smart, have departed for Coos bay, there to prosecute government work at Rocky point. They will begin by ground-sluicing, preparatory to getting out rock for the spring work at the jetty there.

The last three days' work was devoted to hoisting on the cars with a derrick, large rock and boulders which were dumped outward where the great bend in the wall occurs. This was to specially strengthen the jetty at this point and guard against heavy winter tides and storms. The iron car track was not taken up at this time on the theory that the trestle will not wash out or be destroyed this winter, and further, that the track is old and cannot be torn up and relaid to advantage. We believe the whole jetty from the quarry to the surf, is perfectly safe and that, as said before, everything will be in shape in the spring for renewal or work where left off now.

BENTON COUNTY

Corvallis is to have another bank, controlled by M. S. Woodcock.

Corvallis *Chronicle*: About 3 o'clock last Friday morning an attempt was made to burn the building occupied by J. F. Sorbin. Coal oil was sprinkled upon a pile of wood in a shed in the rear and the handy match applied thereto. Only the most prompt measures saved the building from destruction. Early in the morning Mr. Sorbin issued a poster offering $50 reward for the apprehension of the guilty parties, and later in the day two young hoodlums named Shorty Butterfield and Charles Roggers were arrested. At the preliminary examination Butterfield was held in $300 bonds. Roggers evinced a desire to turn state's evidence and was held in $200 bonds to appear as a witness. He furnished the required security.

ASTORIA.

Steam was got up in the Dolphin, the new vessel of the Astoria Deep Sea Fishing company, last Wednesday afternoon, and the boat started on a trial trip with a small party on board. She ran along the city front as far as the Clatsop mill and made a fine appearance. After she gets some ballast in her and sets a little lower in the water she will be in better sea trim. The working of the machinery, etc., were in every way satisfactory. She will be completely ready for business by New Year's.

MARION COUNTY

[illegible] day morning, at Stayton, Thomas Smith [illegible] Scott Jones and knocked him down. Jones drew a pistol and fired three shots at Smith, as the latter ran, clipping out a piece of the fleeing man's collar. Bad blood has existed between the men for some time.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Recently Mrs. Woodring, of Smith river, heard the dogs barking on the creek close to the house and shouldering her gun she went down and found a fine deer. Mrs. W. took aim and shot at it, breaking its neck.

JACKSON COUNTY

It is stated that N. Langel has purchased the Jacksonville *Times*.

Negotiations are pending for the establishment of a bank at Medford with ample capital.

EUGENE

The teachers institute for the Second judicial district will be held at Eugene City on December 29, 30 and 31.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

SEATTLE

The strike at Port Blakeley is practically ended, and the old men are resuming work on satisfactory terms.

Capt. Herbert Beecher will take command of the mail steamer Edith, vice Capt. Gilmore, resigned, in a few days.

In fourteen out of thirty-three counties in the territory, the office of superintendent of schools is held by women, five of whom are unmarried.

James H. Woolery, late chief of police of Seattle, has been appointed master of the steamer Fleetwood, vice Capt. George D. Messegee, resigned.

There are now thirty-nine prisoners in the McNeil island penitentiary—more than have been incarcerated there before at one time. The most of them are in for selling liquor to Indians.

Thomas W. Corbett will leave in a day or two for Helena, to accept the position of train dispatcher on the Rocky Mountain division of the Northern, between Helena and Heron, under Superintendent Weymouth. When the Cascade division is completed Mr. Corbett expects to be train dispatcher with headquarters at Tacoma.

The steamship Willamette, belonging to the Oregon Improvement company, has been chartered by the Pacific Mail steamship company for a term of six months, and will enter the trade between San Francisco and Panama. Capt. Holmes, now on the Umatilla, will be given command of the Willamette, but who his successor on the Umatilla will be is not known.

On Wednesday and Thursday, before Judge Greene, in the district court, the test case to determine the right of the legislature to extend the term of office of present incumbents, was argued. The judge took the case under advisement. The result of the decision will be awaited with interest, as it affects all the officers of Washington territory, the last legislature having extended the terms of present office holders two months. Other suits will probably follow this.

Seattle papers report a shocking accident, resulting in the instant death of Joseph Day, an employe in D. H. Gray's logging camp, at Coal creek, just beyond Newcastle, at 5:20 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Men were loading logs on a car, when they began rolling, carrying Day with them. He fell in such a manner that his head was caught between two logs and literally mashed flat, resulting in instant death. The unfortunate man was only 21 years of age, of good habits, and liked by all.

A Seattle paper says: The steamer [illegible] arrived yesterday evening from the [illegible] river with a barge in tow loaded with [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] It [illegible] and is to be [illegible] Northern Pacific railroad to the eastern part of [illegible] There remains only about [illegible] of [illegible] that the largest [illegible] Northwest [illegible] to be shipped. Water in the [illegible] [illegible] is now at a [illegible] bigger [illegible] during the summer [illegible] to market, and [illegible] should soon be plentiful.

WALLA WALLA

A meeting will be held Monday evening to organize a new militia company.

At the last session of the board of trade the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

[illegible] our delegate in congress be requested to use his best endeavors in connection with the senators and members of congress from Oregon to obtain an appropriation at this session of congress for a steamboat railway around The Dalles of the Columbia river.

There were about twenty persons in the city from Columbia county awaiting the opening of the land office Wednesday morning to file claims on lands which were recently discovered not to belong to the public domain, though heretofore held as a part of the Northern Pacific grant. Opening these lands to settlement has caused a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood of Whisky creek. The settlers have threatened to ride the jumpers out of the country on rails, while the latter have banded together to resist the settlers.

OLYMPIA

The case of the U. S. vs. the N. P. R. R. and Jones Brock, involving the question of ownership of land by the railroad company between Kalama and Tacoma, and also which Oregon Central or the N. P. owns the land along the line from Kalama to Portland will be heard at Olympia January 3.

SPOKANE FALLS

A man named Waddle, says the *Review*, is about to be tried for sending a message to a young girl in this city, over the Western Union lines, stating that her mother was dead. This is the first case of the kind ever tried in this part of the country.

TACOMA

The Northern Pacific shops turned out to-day a new mail and baggage car [illegible] Wednesday morning in the regular [illegible] [illegible] land.

MONTANA

A dispatch from Helena says: Prominent democrats and the people generally are disgusted at the action of the president in appointing a non-resident as governor. The *Independent* (democrat), criticises the president for [illegible] pointing Major McGinnis, [illegible] both Delegate Toole and [illegible]

A resident of Hell Gate [illegible] finding of a dead man in a [illegible] near his place last Sunday. It [illegible] the man was a tramp who [illegible] roof and lay down in a lot of [illegible] protects the water from the [illegible] there and went to sleep. His pipe [illegible] tinguished match set the [illegible] the smoke from the smouldering [illegible] cated the man.

A special to the Helena *Independent* from Bozeman, under date of the 14th, [illegible] ulars of a social sensation, [illegible] yesterday afternoon an exciting [illegible] red at the residence of Nelson Story [illegible] of this city. A rancher named McCann [illegible] on paying attention to Miss [illegible] daughter. McCann is about 45 [illegible] the young lady about 16. Mr. Story [illegible] urally objected, and having [illegible] mature swain to the house, [illegible] the decree by chastising [illegible] led to a drawing of guns. Mr. Story's [illegible] not been fired since the last Indian [illegible] and was not serviceable. But he [illegible] luring his would-be son-in-law's gun from his pistol pocket, but before he could [illegible] artillery Mrs. Story opened fire [illegible] a shot gun. In the excitement [illegible] her aim was not equal to the [illegible] McCann escaped the coroner and the [illegible] taker. Marshal Clarke secured all the [illegible] in sight, and arrested all the parties [illegible] melee, and they will be required to [illegible] the requirement of the law.

IDAHO.

It is rumored that Hon. Fred T. Dubois, the delegate-elect from Idaho, is soon to be married to the daughter of Senator Cullom of Illinois.

Flowing water has been struck in an artesian well near Malad City, at a depth of [illegible] feet, on the farm of D. R. Jones. The [illegible] smells of sulphur, but is good [illegible]

The south end of Shoshone county [illegible] of being cut off from the [illegible] [illegible]. It takes as long to go from [illegible] the county seat at Murray, as it does from [illegible] City to New York.

MINING NOTES.

The Southern Cross group of [illegible] Lodge county, Montana, have been [illegible] Ben E. Harris and S. Cameron to [illegible] and others. The amount is not given [illegible] said to be quite large.

Reports come from Wood river [illegible] has again been struck in the [illegible] This property at one time was [illegible] the best mine in the camp, but the [illegible] out and the mine was closed for two years.

Hailey is discussing the proposition [illegible] ing a narrow gauge railroad to [illegible] Ketchum via Croy gulch. The proposition [illegible] up mile on Wood river at Hailey, [illegible] and water are plentiful, and to bring [illegible] the mill over the proposed road.

The Sunset lode, on Sunset [illegible] of Beaver creek, Shoshone county, [illegible] been purchased by J. E. Clark, W. A. [illegible] ver Durant and Alex. Tarbet of [illegible] a cash consideration of $17,500. [illegible] referred to by the Coeur d'Alene [illegible] the [illegible] bonanza. The ore is galena [illegible] grade. Smelters will be erected in the [illegible]

The Shoshone *Journal* is authority for the statement that steps have recently been [illegible] rated toward organizing a new [illegible] from Corinne or some point on the C. P. [illegible] through Cassia county via Shoshone [illegible] Shoshone Junction, thence in a [illegible] across Big Wood river to Bradford [illegible] and the gold and galena belts of the Wood [illegible] and Sawtooth ranges.

Coos Bay *News*: Smith & Wahl, who have been prospecting in the neighborhood of [illegible] river during the summer, have located a [illegible] adjoining Madden's, from which they anticipate good results. Mr. Smith returned from [illegible] on the Arago, and informs us that a [illegible] of the sand, which was tested below, [illegible] $6 to the ton. The claim is on the old [illegible] beach, six miles back of the present [illegible]

A party of surveyors are in the field, [illegible] a line from Farmington to Spokane [illegible] Rockford and Plouf gulch. After [illegible] line down Plouf gulch the same [illegible] once proceed up the Hangman and [illegible] surveys the most feasible route will be [illegible] The *Review* of the 15th says: "Chief [illegible] Zabner, of the survey department, [illegible] Truax, Esq., of Farmington, who is [illegible] with the Colfax and Farmington branch, [illegible] in the city yesterday in advance of the [illegible] Mr. Truax asserted positively that the [illegible] Pacific, over their leased lines, will [illegible] trains running into Spokane Falls [illegible] first day of December, 1887."

A correspondent writing to the *Tacoma News* from Salmon river says: Since I last wrote you, we have had another surprise in the [illegible] rich discovery made by Messrs. Hunt, [illegible] berry and Lemon. Some time in October they discovered what they supposed to be a very small ledge cutting across the [illegible] formation. About three weeks ago they commenced sinking, and at a depth of fifteen [illegible] they have four feet four inches of a [illegible] ore that assays 3175 ounces silver per ton, [illegible] the vein is still widening. It is [illegible] sulphuret ore, and will naturally [illegible] in proportion to the depth. There [illegible] other claims with better surface [illegible] only need development to show [illegible] or better ore than the Eleanor, [illegible] name of the mine, and I think [illegible] find this the best camp in the [illegible]

A correspondent writing from [illegible] Falls, under date of Dec. [illegible] cannot be said in favor of [illegible] mines. The Idaho company [illegible] flume to run their mill [illegible] anew by February 1. [illegible] moving down three [illegible] Murray road. The [illegible] new machinery [illegible] a ten-stamp mill running [illegible] find called Treasure Box [illegible] rite Littlefield, is looking [illegible] seam of gold one-half inch [illegible] rock) and its further development [illegible] with much interest. The [illegible] pany at the Mountain house, [illegible] yet for lack of water. They have [illegible] tons of ore on the dump and are [illegible] effort to start up as soon as possible.

Idaho *Statesman*: The Seven Devils [illegible] district, in Washington county, [illegible] discovered many years ago, [illegible]

), criticises the president in not ap-
ajor McGinnis, who was endorsed by
ate Toole and Hauser.
nt of Hell Gate canyon reports the
a dead man in a railroad water tank
ace last Sunday. It is supposed that
as a tramp who crawled in under the
ay down in a lot of sawdust which
e water from the cold, lit his pipe
went to sleep. His pipe or an unex-
match set the sawdust on fire and
from the smouldering sawdust suff-
man.
al to the Helena *Independent* from
under date of the 14th, gives partic-
social sensation, as follows: Late
afternoon an exciting episode occur-
residence of Nelson Story, the banker
. A rancher named McCann insisted
attention to Miss Rose, the banker's
McCann is about 45 years of age,
lady about 16. Mr. Story very nat-
erted, and having forbidden the over-
uin to the house, besought to enforce
by chastising the said swain. This
awing of guns. Mr. Story's gun had
red since the last Indian campaign,
ot serviceable. But he succeeded in
would-be son-in-law's gun from his
ket, but before he could unlimber his
Mrs. Story opened fire upon him with
. In the excitement of the moment
as not equal to the emergency, and
escaped the coroner and the under-
rshal Clarke secured all the fire arms
and arrested all the parties to the
d they will be required to answer to
ement of the law.

IDAHO.

mored that Hon. Fred T. DuBois, the
lect from Idaho, is soon to be married
ghter of Senator Cullom of Illinois.
g water has been struck in an artesian
Malad City, at a depth of seventy-five
he farm of D. R. Jones. The water
sulphur, but is good stock water.
th end of Shoshone county is desirous
ut off from the remainder of the coun-
kes as long to go from Pierce City to
y seat at Murray, as it does from Boise
ew York.

MINING NOTES.

uthern Cross group of mines in Bear
unty, Montana, have been bonded by
arris and S. Cameron to H. Bratnober
e. The amount is not given, though
quite large.
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r creek, Shoshone county, Idaho, has
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t and Alex. Tarbet of Butte, Mont., for
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o by the Coeur d'Alene papers as a ver-
nanza. The ore is galena of a high
Smelters will be erected in the spring.
hoshone *Journal* is authority for the
that steps have recently been inaugu-
ward organizing a new railroad line
rane or some point on the C. P. R. R.
Cassia county via Shoshone falls and
Junction, thence in a direct air line
g Wood river to Broadford, Bellevue,
old and galena belts of the Wood river
ooth ranges.
Bay *News*: Smith & Wahl, who have
specting in the neighborhood of Sixes
ing the summer, have located a claim
Maddock's, from which they anticipate
ts. Mr. Smith returned from the city
ago, and informs us that a fair sample
nd, which was tested below, contained
he ton. The claim is on the old ocean
x miles back of the present ocean beach.
of surveyors are in the field, running
om Farmington to Spokane Falls via
and Plouf gulch. After running the
n Plouf gulch the same party will at-
reed up the Hangman and from these
he most feasible route will be chosen.
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assays 3175 ounces silver per ton, and
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ims with better surface prospects, and
n development to show up just as well
r ore than the Eleanor, which is the
the mine, and I think that spring will
the best camp in the west.
rrespondent writing from Thompson's
der date of Dec. 12, says that too much
e said in favor of the Coeur d'Alene
The Idaho company are building a new
o run their mill, and expect to start up
y February 1. The "Golden Chest" is
down three-quarters of a mile nearer the
road. The "Golden King" have their
chinery working to perfection, and have
mp mill running continually. The new
ed Treasure Box on Butte creek, oppo-
sfield, is looking very fine, showing a
gold one-half inch wide (honey-comb
t its further development is looked for
ch interest. The Forest Smelting com-
the Mountain house, has not started up
ck of water. They have about thirty
re on the dump and are making every
start up as soon as possible.
Statesman: The Seven Devils mining
in Washington county, which was first
ed many years ago, has not achieved
n inence as a prospective mining center
past few years. About the heaviest
in that district of late has been Mr.
en, of Boise City, who has acquired the
p of a large proportion of the most
e claims in that section, upon which he
ended considerable money. Last fall
took in a large quantity of machinery
g supplies. From an exchange we
r the Peacock, White Mountain and
laims, which were owned by Mr. Allen,
ny with Gov. Hauser, of Montana, and
is, of Ketchum, have been sold to Al-
schmidt, the millionaire banker and
capitalist of Montana. The price paid
ernors is $[illegible], and the purchase price
paid and transfer consummated. They
ated in 1877, and a shaft about fifty
has been sunk, and a number of open
on the ledge. The ledges are all rich
and carry a large percentage in silver.

RAILROAD NOTES.

n men from the Cascade tunnel arrived
y the Franklin train Tuesday after-
They say it is cold, wet and disagreeable
and the pay is not sufficient to justify
in working in such a place.
in working the streets at Seattle that an
[illegible] upon the [illegible] has been levied upon the
of [illegible] of the Seattle Lake Shore & East-
[illegible] which, if true, indicates that the
construction is about to commence.
ames T. Sheets, chief engineer for the
Bellingham Bay Railroad company,
n Seattle Tuesday evening with his par-
[illegible] He was very reticent, claiming
[illegible] to the president of the
[illegible] being pressed he stated that
[illegible] route from Seattle to What-
[illegible] to New Westminster, for
Sheets has been out with his
[illegible] months and has made a thor-
[illegible] the country between Se-
[illegible] line.
on the Cascade branch is progressing
[illegible] the winter weather.
[illegible] is now completed to Sunday
st side is now east of Tacoma, upon
[illegible] For five miles fur-
[illegible] making seventy miles.
road is [illegible] mile post. 15
[illegible] to complete. From the
[illegible] there is eight miles of moun-
[illegible] of switchback to the
[illegible] Stampede tunnel, and
[illegible] from the western portal
[illegible] from the switchback line, in the
[illegible] the switchback [illegible] of the track
[illegible] east end of the tunnel is opened
[illegible] grade every cut is opened
[illegible] work is rapidly progress-

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure,"
[illegible] of thousands suffering from ca-
[illegible] catarrh can be cured by
[illegible] It has been done in
[illegible] why not in yours? Your dis-
[illegible] stamp to World's Dispen-
[illegible] Buffalo, N. Y., for pam-
[illegible] this disease.

THE N. P. LAND GRANT.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Grant Took Effect upon the Filing of the Map of the Route in February, 1872—Lands in the Odd Sections not Subject to Entry after that Date.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 15.—October Term, 1886.

[illegible] W. Buttz, Executor of Francis Peronto, deceased, Appellant, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota.

The land in controversy and other lands in the [illegible] through which the Northern Pacific railroad was to be constructed, was within what was known as Indian country. At the time the act of July 2, 1864, was passed, the title of the Indian tribes was not extinguished. But that did not prevent the grant of congress from operating to pass the fee of the land to the company. The fee was in the United States. The Indians had merely a right of occupancy, a right to use the land subject to the dominion and control of the government. The grant conveyed the fee subject to this right of occupancy. The railroad company took the property with this incumbrance. The right of the Indians, it is true, could not be interfered with or determined except by the United States. No private individual could invade it, and the manner, time, and conditions of its extinguishment were matters solely for the consideration of the government, and are not open to contestation in the judicial tribunals. As we said in Beecher vs. Wetherby: "It is to be presumed that in this matter the United States would be governed by such considerations of justice as would control a Christian people in their treatment of an ignorant and dependent race. Be that as it may, the propriety or justice of their action towards the Indians with respect to their lands is a question of governmental policy, and is not a matter open to discussion in a controversy between third parties, neither of whom derive title from the Indians. The right of the United States to dispose of the fee of lands occupied by them has always been recognized by this court from the foundation of the government." 95 U. S. [illegible]. In support of this doctrine several cases were cited in that case.

In Johnson vs. McIntosh [8 Wheaton, 575], which was here in 1823, the court, speaking by Chief Justice Marshall, stated the origin of this doctrine of the ultimate title and dominion in the United States. It was this: That upon the discovery of America the nations of Europe were anxious to appropriate as much of the country as possible, and to avoid contests and conflicting settlements among themselves, they established the principle that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European governments. This exclusion of other governments necessarily gave to the discovering nation the sole right of acquiring the soil from the natives and of establishing settlements upon it. It followed that the relations which should exist between the discoverer and the natives were to be regulated only by themselves. No other power could interfere between them. The chief justice remarked that "the potentates of the old world found no difficulty in convincing themselves that they made ample compensation to the inhabitants of the new, by bestowing on them civilization and Christianity in exchange for unlimited independence." Whilst thus asserting a right to acquire and dispose of the soil, the discoverers recognized a right of occupancy or a usufructuary right in the natives. They accordingly made grants of lands occupied by the Indians, and these grants were held to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy. The chief justice adds that the history of America, from its discovery to the present day, proves the universal recognition of this principle.

In Clark vs. Smith, [13 Peters, 195], which was here in 1839, the patent under which the complainant became the owner in fee of certain lands was issued by the commonwealth of Kentucky in 1795, when the lands were in possession of the Chickasaw Indians, whose title was not extinguished until 1819. It was objected that the patent was void because it was issued for lands within a country claimed by Indians, but the court replied, "That the colonial charters, a great portion of the undivided grants by the proprietary and royal governments, and a still greater portion by the states of this Union after the revolution, were made for land within the Indian hunting grounds. North Carolina and Virginia, to a great extent, paid their officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war by such grants, and extinguished the arrears due the army by similar means. It was one of the great resources that sustained the war, not only by these states but by others. The ultimate fee (encumbered by the Indian right of occupancy) was in the crown previous to the revolution, and in the states of the Union afterwards, and subject to grant. This right of occupancy was protected by the political power and respected by the courts until extinguished; when the patentee took the unencumbered fee. So this court, and the state courts, have uniformly and often admitted." [13 Peters, 201.]

In the grant to the railroad company now before us, congress was not unmindful of the title of the Indians to the lands granted, and it stipulated for its extinguishment by the United States as rapidly as might be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the Indians.

In compliance with the pledge thus given, the United States took steps, first, to obtain from the Indians the right to construct railroads, wagon roads, and telegraph lines, across their lands, and to make such other improvements thereon as the interests of the government may require, and afterwards to obtain a cession of their entire title.]

The right to construct railroads and telegraph lines across their lands was secured by the treaty concluded on the 19th of February, 1867, ratified on the [illegible] of April, and proclaimed on the 2d day of May of that year. The right was in terms granted to the United States, but the cession must be construed to authorize any one deriving title from the United States to exercise the same right. [15 U. S. Stat. 505.

For the relinquishment of the entire title to the Indians to the lands, an agreement was made by the commissioners appointed by the secretary of the interior, under the act of congress of June 7, 1872. That agreement in form was simply a proposition by the Indians to cede their title, upon certain money considerations therein, and certain acts to be performed by the United States. Congress declined to approve it in its entirety, but expressed an approval of it so far as it related to the cession of the lands of the Indians upon the money consideration named. It refused, however, to allow the appropriation made to meet the first installment of the money consideration to be expended except upon the condition that the Indians should abandon the other provisions and ratify the agreement thus modified. The Indians on the different reservations accepted the condition and ratified the agreement as modified—those on one reservation on May 2, 1873, and those on the other on the 19th of the same month.

The agreement, thus ratified, was forwarded to the secretary of the interior, and was approved by him on the 19th of June following, and on June 22, 1874, congress approved it in the Indian appropriation act of that year, when it also provided for the payment of the second installment of the money consideration. This modified agreement must be considered as accepted, on the part of the United States, when it was approved by the secretary of the interior. Some formal recognition was necessary to satisfy those who might be interested as to the good faith of the alleged consent of the Indians: whether the parties acting nominally in their behalf really represented them, and whether their consent was freely given after knowledge of the purport of the legislation of congress. Proof of these facts was not to rest in the recollection of witnesses, but in the official action of the officers of the government, or in the legislation of congress. The agreement however, on the part of the Indians, was only to cede their title: it was not a cession in terms by them. The action of the land department, however, treated it as an actual cession of title from its date.

* * *

The definite location of the line of railroad was subsequently made by the company, and a map thereof filed with the secretary of the interior. The right of the company, freed from any incumbrance of the Indian title, immediately attached to the alternate sections, a portion of one of which constitutes the premises in controversy. The defendant could not initiate any pre-emptive right to the land so long as the Indian title remained unextinguished. The act of congress excluded lands in that condition from pre-emption. [R. S. Sec. 2257.]

If we are mistaken in this view, and the relinquishment of the right of occupancy by the Indians is not to be deemed effected until the agreement was ratified by congress in June, 1874, notwithstanding their actual retirement from the lands, the result would not be changed. The right of the company to the odd sections within the limits of its grant covered by the Indian title did not depend upon the extinguishment of the claim before the definite location of the line of the road was made and a map thereof filed with the commissioner of the general land office. The provisions of the third section [illegible] lands to which the United States [illegible], they not having been [illegible] or otherwise appropriated, and being free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, did not exclude from the grant Indian lands not thus reserved, sold or appropriated, which were subject simply to their right of occupancy. Nearly all the lands in the territory of Dakota, and, indeed, a large, if not the greater portion of lands along the entire route to Puget sound on which the road of the company was to be constructed, was subject to this right of occupancy by the Indians. With knowledge of their title and its impediment to the use of the lands by the company, congress made the grant, with a stipulation to extinguish the title. It would be a strange conclusion to hold that the failure of the United States to secure the extinguishment at the time when it should first become possible to identify the tracts granted, operated to recall the pledge and defeat the grant. It would require very clear language to justify a conclusion so repugnant to the purposes of congress expressed in other parts of the act. The only limitation upon the action of the United States with respect to the title of the Indians was that imposed by the act of congress; that they would extinguish the title as rapidly as might be "consistent with public policy and the welfare of said Indians." Subject only to that condition, so far as the Indian title was concerned, the grant passed the fee to the company. In our judgment, the claims and rights mentioned in the third section are such as are asserted to the lands by other parties than Indians having only a right of occupancy.

Assuming that the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands in controversy may, so far as any claim to them against the United States is concerned, be held to have taken place at the date of the amended agreement—taking the last date, when the Indians on the second reservation ratified it—the defendant did not acquire any right of pre-emption by his continued settlement afterwards. The act of congress not only contemplates the filing by the company, in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, of a map showing the definite location of the line of its road, and limits the grant to such alternate odd sections as have not, at that time, been reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and are free from pre-emption, grant, or other claims or rights; but it also contemplates a preliminary designation of the general route of the road, and the exclusion from sale, entry, or pre-emption of the adjoining odd sections within forty miles on each side, until the definite location is made. The third section declares that after the general route shall be fixed, the president shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line as fast as may be required for the construction of the road, and that the odd sections granted shall not be liable to sale, entry, or pre-emption, before or after they are surveyed, except by the company. The general route may be considered as fixed when its general course and direction are determined after an actual examination of the country or from a knowledge of it, and it is designated by a line on a map showing the general features of the adjacent country and the places through or by which it will pass. The officers of the land department are expected to exercise supervision over the matter so as to require good faith on the part of the company in designating the general route, and not to accept an arbitrary and capricious selection of the line irrespective of the character of the country through which the road is to be constructed. When the general route of the road is thus fixed in good faith, and information thereof given to the land department by filing the map thereof with the commissioner of the general land office, or the secretary of the interior, the law withdraws from sale or pre-emption the odd sections to the extent of forty miles on each side. The object of the law in this particular is plain: It is to preserve the land for the company to which, in aid of the construction of the road, it is granted. Although the act does not require the officers of the land department to give notice to the local land officers of the withdrawal of the odd sections from sale or pre-emption, it has been the practice of the department in such cases, to formally withdraw them. It cannot be otherwise than the exercise of a wise precaution by the department to give such information to the local land officers as may serve to guide aright those seeking settlements on the public lands; and thus prevent settlements and expenditures connected with them which would afterwards prove to be useless.

* * *

This notification did not add to the force of the act itself, but it gave notice to all parties seeking to make a pre-emption settlement that lands within certain defined limits might be appropriated for the road. At that time the lands were subject to the Indian title. The defendant could not, therefore, as already stated, have then initiated any pre-emption right by his settlement; and the law cut him off from any subsequent pre-emption. The withdrawal of the odd sections mentioned from sale or pre-emption, by the sixth section of the act, after the general route of the road was fixed, in the manner stated, was never annulled.

It follows that the defendant could never afterwards acquire any rights against the company by his settlement.

Judgment affirmed.

JUDGE GRESHAM AND JAY GOULD.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The story of the Wabash receivership and the litigation in which that railroad system has been involved is a long and complicated one, and the general public has not been interested in it. Judge Gresham's decision of Tuesday, however, exposing the rascality of Jay Gould and his associates and removing the receivers who have been acting as Gould's men, has aroused the entire country. Mr. Gould seeks to cover his discomfiture with reflections upon Judge Gresham's political ambition, charging that the decision is a bid for the presidency. Gould seems unable to conceive of a man's doing his duty because it is his duty. Perhaps Judge Gresham is ambitious. He has never shown himself so anxious for office as the people, recognizing his high merits, have shown themselves desirous of conferring office upon him. Judge Gresham is an honest and courageous man. The suit brought in his court by the Wabash mortgage bondholders revealed the iniquitous system upon which Gould, through the receivers whose appointment he had secured and who have been his tools, has been wrecking and plundering the property. The judge simply did his duty.

If there had been judges like Gresham to guard the rights of stockholders and bondholders in days past, Mr. Gould could not have amassed his vast ill-gotten fortune. Largely under countenance of the court, he has fleeced investors and real owners. Through his receiverships, reorganizations, foreclosures, etc., as well as through his cunning Wall street manipulations, he has made himself possessor of the property of others. And what he has done with an audacity never fully equaled, other Wall street sharks and scoundrels have done according to the varying measures of their ability and opportunity. It is time that the courts should show themselves disposed to aid in defeating the schemes of these men who perpetrate colossal robberies under the guise of legal forms.

Judge Gresham has set the example to other judges. He has also given encouragement to other swindled security holders to prosecute their claims against the scoundrels who have usurped control of their property and are wrecking and stealing it. We need to go still further and cage some of these corporation freebooters in the penitentiary.

Pearls before Swine.

New York Times (Administration).

We fear that Mr. Manning is throwing pearls before swine. There is nothing in the conduct of the present majority in congress to justify the opinion that one-half of them will ever read his elaborate and very able report, most of which is of the soundest, or that one-half of those who read would understand it, or one-half of those who understand would approve it. We can not too much admire the zeal and courage with which the secretary takes up again, after a year of great physical suffering, the firm and even fervid advocacy of principles that have attracted no support and hardly attention from his party in congress. Mr. Manning is a gifted politician.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

Whether one agrees or disagrees with the views expressed, he cannot help concede that Secretary Manning's report is a remarkably able state paper. It is aggressive in the extreme. Altogether, it is a paper which will not simply challenge attention, but command it. At the same time we are impelled to the suggestion that none of the measures suggested therein will meet the approval of the present Congress.

CONSUMPTION is often only an indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. My friends all thought I was far gone in consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks time I was like a new creature; and in four weeks I was able to resume my household duties. At this writing I am perfectly well." MRS. E. J. WOLF, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf, D. D., editor *Lutheran Quarterly*, Gettysburg, Pa. If you write her enclose stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

Examine the Improved High-Arm light-running Singers.

GRESHAM'S DECISION.

Remarks of the New York Newspapers on the Wabash Case.

Henry Clews Predicts that the Judge will be the Republican Nominee for President—The "World" Pitches into the Administration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The newspapers print interviews with various persons in regard to the judge's decision, and all seem to be favorable to Judge Gresham. Some of the gentlemen spoken to predicted a boom for the judge for the presidency, and Henry Clews expressed the general sentiment when he said: "I predict that Judge Gresham will be the next republican nominee for president. He is a man on whom all factions can unite, and this decision will not hurt him in the least. The management of the Wabash road has been shameful, and the judge's decision strikes at the very root of the evil."

THE "EVENING POST."

The *Evening Post* says: "The decision of Judge Gresham in the Wabash case exposed one of the most remarkable frauds ever devised in the fruitful field of railway reorganization. It has long been one of the mysteries of the New York and London money markets how the scheme of Gould and his associates could have been put through and it is still to be shown what influence they were able to exercise on the court at St. Louis to put the kind of pressure on the non-assenting bondholders which Judge Gresham describes. The *Post* has been solicited repeatedly during the past two years to make an examination of these goings on in the interests of the swindled creditors of that property. We declined to do so because it was not the business of public journals to anticipate the findings of courts or to protect bond holders to whom the courts were open. Judge Gresham has now done what all the newspapers in the country acting together could not have done. He has laid bare the rascality of the Wabash receivership, and applied all the remedies that the case admits of. He shows that under the receivership a system of favoritism was practiced whereby the assenting bond holders were paid their interest or some part of it, while the non-assenting (the kickers) were not paid. The purpose, of course, was to force the latter to accept such terms as the debtor company thought fit to offer. The appointment of Humphreys as receiver in the first place was a scandal of the first magnitude. We now know why it was done."

THE "WORLD."

The *World* says: "In rendering his decision in the Wabash receivership case, Judge Gresham laid bare the inner workings of a method of railway management which is widely prevalent in this country. It amounts, in fact, to a gigantic iniquity." The *World* goes on to point out similar jugglery in regard to the Pacific roads, and says: "What an opportunity was here for the president of the United States to take a stand against this wickedness and cause the processes to be exposed as Judge Gresham has set forth the Wabash dishonesty. It is the duty of the national government, which is interested directly in the Pacific railroad abuses, to move in this matter, and the administration should lead in the reform needed by the whole country."

THE "TIMES."

In its local article, says the judge's decision caused great interest in Wall street, and among business men. It is not often that Jay Gould gets a rebuff, and more Greshamism would be healthy. Such bold words are not often heard from the bench in these days. At one blow Judge Gresham knocks out one of the wickedest pieces of scheming and chicanery that this country has ever known in all its long line of corporation corruption. A black eye for Jay Gould, a kicking of Gould's dependents out of office, a scathing rebuke to Gould methods, a check to an almost inimitable plan of rascality and robbery—this from the bench has seemed sufficient even for wonderment in Wall street, where all theories go based on the idea that "the little man" owns courts and has a sort of vested right in everything that pertains to judges and judgments. But there was no more wonderment than admiration. Judge Gresham's independence is everywhere applauded and one gentleman declared the decree was purifying and inspiriting and gives honest men a chance.

JAY GOULD'S SIDE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Mr. Jay Gould read the decision of Judge Gresham in the Wabash suit to-day with great apparent carefulness. "I never met Judge Gresham," he said, "and know little about him. Some of the Wabash bondholders have been here to-day, and from what they have told me about him I think he must be suffering from a severe attack of the presidential fever. It is a terrible disease, and when a man is fully under its sway will do almost anything. Mr. Thurman, you remember, had a bad case at one time. The road to the White house begins at abuse of Gould and Sage. It does not cost much to call us names, and these men with political aspirations think that it has great weight with the people. In their opinion, apparently, abuse of me is the first step toward the presidency. From what I hear, I think Judge Gresham's opinion in the Wabash case was owing to the buzzing of the bee in his bonnet. But the charges against me were wholly without foundation. Judge Gresham lays great stress upon the fact that I was interested in the Ellsworth Coal company, and on it he bases the charge that we sought to benefit that company at the expense of the Wabash. I have done precisely the same thing on the Missouri Pacific, and shall do it again whenever I shall have the opportunity. When I entered upon the control of the Missouri Pacific the company was obtaining all its coal from outside sources, and one of the first things I did was to secure coal in our own territory. The result has been that the company gets its fuel at about half the prices it had formerly paid, while the business that has been developed brings us in a revenue of $1,500,000 per year. That is precisely the case on the Wabash. That company was paying $1 75 a ton for its coal, and it gets it now for less than a dollar on account of the development of mines in its own territory. I "promoted the Ellsworth company, but I have had no interest in it for some time. The price of coal was not only reduced, but, as in the case of the Missouri Pacific, the traffic resulting from the development of the mines increased the earning power of the road. As I said, the decision is based on something besides the facts, and probably on the political ambition of the judge. I am not concerned about the charges against me, because I know they are baseless."

COL. QUAY'S PLUCK.

Col. Mathew Quay will be elected U. S. senator from Pennsylvania at the coming session of the legislature of that state. We find this anecdote of the man in the New York *Tribune*:

Col. Quay's presence in the city calls to mind the last occasion when he bore that title into active service and carried $31,000 in a haversack. He was colonel of the 134th. In the fall of 1862 he had a severe attack of typhoid fever. He survived, but was so broken and enfeebled in health that the surgeon declared that he would not be fit for duty again during the term of service of his regiment. He was accordingly mustered out about the 1st of December, 1862. He remained with the army, however, quartered in the surgeon's tent and under treatment while settling up his regimental accounts. The men of his regiment had just received their first pay since August, and almost all of them gave it to Col. Quay, knowing he was going home, to take to their families. Some of them had received their bounty money at the same time, and the sum intrusted to his keeping amounted all told to $31,712. The surgeon came into his tent one morning and said: "You've got to go to the hospital. This army is going to move and there is going to be a fight." Quay said he wouldn't go to the hospital. If there was going to be a fight, he was going into it. The surgeon insisted, and Col. Quay finally appealed to Gen. Tyler, commanding his brigade, declaring that he was going into the battle. If he couldn't command his regiment, he would go in as a volunteer. Gen. Tyler told him he was a fool; that the exposure alone would kill him, in his feeble state of health.

"All right," said Quay. "I would rather die a fool than live a coward."

Gen. Tyler finally yielded, and gave Quay an appointment on his staff to serve during the engagement. But there was the money, the $31,-712 of the men's pay. There was no safe place to put it, and the men wouldn't take it back. They said it was pretty certain some of them would be killed, and the money was safer on the body of a staff officer than with them. "You keep it," they said, "and if you get knocked over, we'll take you off the field." There was no help for it, and so he packed the greenbacks in a haversack, strapped it about his waist, carried it through the battle, and afterward brought the money home and distributed it among the wives and families of his men. The battle was the sanguinary struggle of Fredericksburg. The 134th was in the hottest of it, and many a dollar of the money Col. Quay carried in the haversack came home as a bequest to the widow and the orphans.

LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

> Cowards die many times before their deaths;
> The valiant never taste of death but once.
> —*Shakespeare.*

In common with many other readers of THE OREGONIAN, I was profoundly impressed by the article on Garrison, published on Sunday last. That brave man, who dared to defy all opinions and interests and proclaim slavery a foul blot on the fair name and fame of the American republic, and who, after esthetic Boston had put a rope around him to lead him to execution, still ventured to proclaim his unshaken belief and determination to oppose and expose the monstrosity of slavery even to the death, deserves and will receive from the future historian a record in the annals of fame such as no Alexander, Napoleon or Vanderbilt has ever received. Their work contemplated personal glory and aggrandizement only; his the removal of the great moral stain of his country. We search in vain for evidences of his intent to benefit himself in the fight. We find enough to show that he knew that fighting he carried his life in his hand, and if necessary was willing to sacrifice it for the principle he advocated.

If our courts of law (by a misnomer, styled courts of justice, would pursue the same course there would be no need for strictures upon them. Our legislature will shortly meet. I submit to the honest, thinking portion of that body a few questions, viz: As representatives of your various constituencies, are you not sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States and the state of Oregon? Is it not your first and chief duty to provide for the just administration of existing laws and of others you may frame? If you do not do so will you not be in every respect as culpable as those who, being by your authority in office, perpetrate injustice under the name of law? In other words, will you not be deemed accessories before and after the fact to crimes perpetrated in the name of justice?

Honorable members of the legislature, if you do not remedy the evil which makes law a farce, and justice a mockery, you will lay yourselves open to the charge of sympathy with it not of participancy in the crime, and warrant our applying to you the words of Hamlet: "Conscience does make cowards of you all," and make us believe that you have skeletons in your closets, and fear to do your duty lest those closets should be opened and your skeletons exposed. Do you ask, how shall you remedy the evil? By separating once and forever the election of judges from all other elections, whether state or civil. If judges must be elected, let them be elected at a separate time, apart from and beyond the pale of party politics and influence, which is stained with treachery and branded with a mark of infamy deeper and blacker than that which marks the entrance to the gates of sheol. Let all judges and justices be paid—well paid. Let none be dependent on fees. Let them be free from the influences of political bosses. Let them be elected on their merits, independent of party issues: hedge them round with severest penalties. By such, and such means alone, can you give justice to your constituents and at the same time render the administration of law far more economical.

It is said that in Portland there are many people who give business to special attorneys because they have special interest in special courts. The allegation may be true or false. I cannot say. If true, I should hesitate to say where the biggest infamy is chargeable. Whether upon those who employ such attorneys, to the attorneys who influence such courts, to the courts which allow themselves to be influenced, to the people who permit such outrages to pass unchallenged, or to the legislature which fails to initiate remedial measures. Within the past week charges have been preferred against a lawyer in this city. Of their truth or falsity I know nothing. Common report says there are a dozen or two more equally worthy of indictments. If the charges are true they should be visited by the application of the extremest penalty of the law; if proven untrue the accused should be awarded the highest damages the law allows. It is time that judges and lawyers should learn that the people have some rights, and that between them they cannot steal the properties of living men with impunity, nor those of the dead, the widow and the orphan.

Citizens of Oregon, think and act! Gentlemen of the legislature, do your duty and show by your enactments that, without fear or favor, you are determined to give to the people the justice the charter of their liberties declares to be their due. If you fail to do it, when the time comes, and it inevitably will come, when iniquity and corruption shall have goaded the masses to stern, perhaps bloody resistance, the blame will rest on you. But you may avert such evil by remedying existing wrongs before they become altogether unbearable. I know that a vast majority of our citizens are in favor of a just administration of law; and I am sure that an equally great majority are convinced that between political bosses, judges and lawyers they rarely get it, and hence suffer all kinds of wrong rather than enter a so-called court of justice.

Freedom, hatred of oppression, equal justice are the things we claim as our own, peculiarly our own as Americans. Let us see to it. Let it not be an idle braggart boast. Let us begin in Oregon to crystallize our faith into effort. Above all things let us determine that our courts shall be courts. Not merely courts of law, but of justice. Shame upon us if we cannot so regulate them that high and low, rich and poor, will stand upon an equal footing when they enter their portals. It is within the power of the people of Oregon to accomplish this result, but it can never be fully attained until judicial elections are separate from all others. By such means alone will men be elected who by their abilities and character will be entitled to the confidence of the people, and worthy to be entrusted to administer justice. Are all our judges corrupt? I have not said so. There are one or two within the sphere of my observation who, I believe, no political boss could corrupt, nor any bribe seduce from the path of rectitude. They do not owe their positions to political bosses, but solely to public belief in their integrity, which caused votes to be cast in their favor, irrespective and independent of party lines. It will be well for Portland it will be well for the state if all future votes on judicial tickets are so cast. For, if the judiciary is not utterly free from and above the control of political bossism, the people of Oregon will be little more secure, than the subjects of the czar autocrat of Russia, who confiscates and imprisons at will.

J. FRED CLARK.

A Democratic View of the Stone Case.

Macon (Ga.) Telegram.

President Cleveland's letter upon the Stone case is a virtual surrender to the Western democratic leaders. It is complete enough to deprive him of the last vestige of an already waning mugwumpian support.

The president has distinctly declared that "loyal interest in the success of the administration is the best and surest guarantee of faithful service." No republican can be retained in office, nor can any but a stanch democrat be appointed to office under the principle here laid down, if it is argued to a logical conclusion. A vote against the democratic administration is as clearly an act of unfriendliness as a speech against it. No man who votes against the administration under which he holds office can be said to feel that loyal interest in its success "which is the best and surest guarantee of his faithful services." And as such service is the first thing to be considered in public office, it logically follows that no man who by word or deed exerts himself against the administration in power is fit to hold office under it. Nay, further, the final conclusion is that the person holding office can best show a loyal interest in the success of the administration under which he works—first, by discharging faithfully and honestly the duties of his position; second, by so ordering his actions as to advance the fame, dignity, popularity and power of that administration.

President Cleveland has developed an admiration for Jacksonian principles which will inspire the party with hope. He can inspire enthusiasm by applying these principles with Jacksonian vigor. He has made a good beginning in Mr. Stone's case.

E. EVANS, president of the Lumber Exchange Bank, Tonawanda, New York, writes: "January 15, 1886, I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 126 pounds. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh of the bowels, an affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids, and was intensely thirsty. February 19th I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In twenty minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder, then my pains ceased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

Something new! Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate. Wholesome and delicious for a [illegible]

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Passage by the House of the Senate Measure—Some Amendments.

On the [illegible]th December the house considered the electoral count bill. After brief remarks by Messrs. Baker of New York, and Herbert of Alabama, the house proceeded to vote upon the house amendments to the senate bill. They were agreed to, but the amendments offered by the minority of the house committee were rejected. On motion of Mr. Oates of Alabama, an amendment was adopted (yeas 111, nays 109)—striking out the clause directing the president of the senate, upon the declaration of the vote, to announce the names of the persons elected. The bill then passed as amended without division.

The bill as passed by the house directs that the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes the second Monday in January following their appointment.

Section 2 provides that if any state shall have provided by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of electors for its final determination of any controversy concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such state by judicial or other methods of procedure, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such state is concerned.

Section 3 prescribes the manner in which the electoral vote of each state shall be certified and communicated to the secretary of state at Washington.

Section 4 provides for the meeting of the senate and house in the hall of the house the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors. After providing for the appointment of tellers and the reading by them of the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral vote, the bill continues:

"And the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected president and vice-president of the United States, and, together with the list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the president of the senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one senator and one member of the house of representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a state shall have been received and read, the senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the senate for its decision; and the speaker of the house of representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the house of representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment shall have been certified according to the third section of this act from any state from which but one return has been received shall be rejected. If more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return from a state, shall have been received by the president of the senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section 2 of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the state; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such state authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section 2 of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such state, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such state shall be counted whose title as electors the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such state so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return, or paper purporting to be a return from a state, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the state aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which were cast by electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified under the seal of the state by the executive thereof, in accordance with the laws of the state, unless the two houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be legal votes of the legally-appointed electors of such state. When the two houses have voted they shall immediately meet again, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other state shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any state shall have been finally disposed of."

Section 5 gives the president of the senate power to preserve order.

Section 6 limits to two hours the debate which shall be had on any question after the two houses shall have separated.

Section 7 provides that the joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and prohibits either house from taking a recess beyond the next calendar day. In case the electoral votes shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day after the first meeting of the two houses, no further recess shall be taken by either house.

ST. JACOBS OIL
LUMBAGO—LAME BACK.
AMAZING RESULTS.
Suffered 15 Years and Cured.
[illegible] I have been troubled with lame back for the last ten or fifteen years, and during that time have tried a kind of remedies, but found no relief. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which I am happy to say has completely cured me. MRS. D. [illegible]
Suffered 2 Years and Cured.
Mr. A. Fueger, [illegible] Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo., suffered [illegible] with lumbago, and was confined to his bed several months. He was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which [illegible] is also the best cure for [illegible] other pains.
Could not Rise and Cured.
147 York Street [illegible]
I had a severe attack of [illegible] lumbago, rendering me unable to rise from my chair, and I applied St. Jacobs Oil, whereby I was speedily relieved, and the pain was removed, and has not returned. WALTER [illegible]
Severe Lumbago Cured.
103 Prince St., New York, N. Y.
I had a very severe dose of lumbago, so that I could hardly walk. A friend of mine recommended St. Jacobs Oil. I tried a bottle; it relieved me. [illegible] another bottle; it cured me, and I would not be without it if it cost [illegible] per bottle. [illegible]
Entirely Cured of Lumbago.
Farragut Lodge, [illegible], Mass.
Some time ago I contracted a heavy cold, and it settled with lumbago. I used numerous remedies but got no relief. After using about one and a half bottles of St. Jacobs Oil I was entirely cured. [illegible]
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., [illegible]

RED STAR COUGH CURE
FREE FROM OPIATES AND POISON.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., [illegible]

EVERDING & FARREL.
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FRONT AND ALDER STS.

J. B. CONGLE,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS
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108 and 110 Front St. .... Portland, Or.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 [illegible] per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR SPECIAL-[illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] Market st., San Francisco. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE ACME ELEC-tric Belt [illegible] examine [illegible] received the diploma from [illegible] Mechanics' Fair, and its patrons among the [illegible] remedy, electricity, use no other. For information as to its vivifying effects on the human system apply to J. W. THOMAS, Acme Belt Agency, [illegible] First st., Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts, used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe. Will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail; mighty, matchless and marvelous; four years' success in Portland. DR. SILL, Manager and Proprietor of the Electric Belt Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co. Offices in the elegant Stone Block, First and Market sts. Lock box 353, Portland, Or. 13d1f

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO general housework, in private family. Inquire at [illegible] Fourth st. above Washington. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A COLORED GIRL, just from the East, to do cooking and general housework. Inquire at [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A POSITION AS AN ASSISTANT [illegible] Address L. W. [illegible]

WANTED—A POSITION BY AN EXPERI-[illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

A YOUNG LADY, FAMILIAR WITH [illegible] [illegible]

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] COOK AND [illegible] GENERAL housework [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] CROWN M'F'G CO., [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible]

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; MUST HAVE SOME experience and references. Call at [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT [illegible] with best of references [illegible] M. SELLER & CO.

FIRST-CLASS MILLER WANTED, WHO UN-derstands [illegible] Apply to C. COOK & CO., [illegible] Portland, or at [illegible] Chehalis Flour Mill Co., Chehalis, W. T. 17d1f

WANTED—FOR MILL BOOKKEEPER, ONE that has had practical experience and can furnish references. Apply to M. J. S. & Co., P.O. box No. [illegible], Moscow, I. T. [illegible]

WANTED—PRESCRIPTION CLERK, FOR A city retailing drug store; references required; which [illegible] first-class; none but experienced men and those who can [illegible] first-class recommendations as to [illegible] and sobriety need apply. Address Drugs, care Oregonian. [illegible]

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—GOOD WASH-er and 2 good ironers. Address, stating experience, [illegible] City. [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping for two girls attending [illegible] state position and price. Address School girls, care Oregonian. [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WANTS TO RENT a suite of handsomely furnished rooms with [illegible] for the winter; a good location and good people [illegible] Address A. B., care Oregonian. [illegible]

WANTED—FROM PARTY WITH EXPERI-ence [illegible] proposals for 200 foot [illegible] [illegible] care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND CHOICE LOTS ON Marquam's Hill in Portland City Homestead; makes a neat home, and the last bargain offered, at [illegible] block in Stephens' Addition, East Portland [illegible] Inquire of J. W. OGILBEE, 112 First street, Portland. [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, ONE FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, [illegible] carpets, etc., and nearly new. Apply at [illegible] [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND BOOKKEEPING [illegible] by H. P. TYSON, Ladd Building, rooms 24 and [illegible] [illegible]

FANCY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION [illegible] [illegible]

S[illegible] [illegible] San Francisco. [illegible]

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF, MADISON st. [illegible] Merchandise stored [illegible] CHAS. CHAMBERS, Agent. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—HOTEL [illegible] [illegible] Front st.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business [illegible] miles from Portland, on Westside R. R.; telegraph, railroad, express and postoffice in same [illegible] Beaverton, Or. [illegible]

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE [illegible] for the establishment of [illegible] manufacturing enterprise which will employ twenty workmen at [illegible] W. T. [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ANY kind of security, such as Household Furniture, [illegible] Horses, Wagons, [illegible] R. A. [illegible] [illegible]

S. SIMON, REAL ESTATE AND MONEY BRO-ker [illegible] to loan on city property [illegible] for rent and rents collected at 5 per cent; [illegible] [illegible] Front st. [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Belting, Laundry Machinery a specialty. Foot of Morrison st., Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 58 and 60 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. [illegible] & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE [illegible] Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Harrow [illegible] Wagons; Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR-ner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 85 and 87 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 43 and 45 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

[illegible] SADDLERY, HARNESS HARD-[illegible] Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

SEEDS AND TREES.

E. W. ALLEN, SUCCESSOR TO H. HANSON, wholesale and retail dealer in farm, garden, [illegible] also fruit, shade and ornamental [illegible] garden and orchard tools, etc. 171 Front st.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHRUP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

FAIR WARRANTS.

Notice to Holders of Oregon State Agricultural Society Warrants.

The Oregon State Board of Agriculture has appropriated [illegible] to be applied on the payment of all warrants [illegible] the Oregon State Agricultural Society [illegible] upon their face value, [illegible] presented to the undersigned by the first day of January, 1887. All persons holding said warrants [illegible] J. T. Gregg, Secretary Oregon State Board of Agriculture at Salem, Oregon, [illegible] day of January, 1887. The pro rata to be paid by the Oregon State Board of Agriculture [illegible] the amount of said warrants [illegible] Persons sending their warrants will [illegible] their names and postoffice address plainly [illegible] J. T. GREGG, Salem, Or., Dec. [illegible] Sec'y of O. S. B. A.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce [illegible] we will for the next [illegible] [illegible]

LEE CHUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' UNDERWEAR AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Dealers in Chinese Fancy Goods, Silks, etc.
Shirts and Underwear Made to Order.
[illegible] 90 Yamhill St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED BAY-window front room on first floor. 268 Seventh st.

175 WASHINGTON ST., COR. WEST PARK, [illegible] front rooms, with bath; reasonable rent. Also one room for light housekeeping.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two persons, with use of kitchen, if desired. 387 First st. 15d7

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF FOUR FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. Call at 341 First st., bet. [illegible] A. M. and 1 P. M. 16d6

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite and single, at 185½ First st. 27d1m

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 372 First st. 22d1f

FOR RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove room, bay window, suitable for one or two [illegible] central location. Address H. L. D., care Oregonian. 16d14

ANY ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING a nicely furnished room, centrally located, call at [illegible] Yamhill st., cor. Second. 15d1f

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, bath, etc.; convenient to street cars. Inquire at 86 Morrison st., cor. Pacific. 18d1f

FOR RENT—A HALL WITH LADIES' AND gents' toilet, suitable for societies or clubs, at reasonable rent. Apply to J. C. BAYER, 265 Second st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT, A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE of [illegible] rooms and bath, modern improvements. Address [illegible], care Oregonian. 12d7

FOR RENT—A TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE IN [illegible] order, two blocks from postoffice; rent [illegible] F. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st. 10d1f

COTTAGE FOR RENT—IN DESIRABLE PART of East Portland; stoves, carpets, bedsteads, [illegible] for sale, a bargain. Address E. P., care Oregonian. 15d16

FOR RENT—OUR BUSINESS HAVING NE-cessitated removal to larger quarters, we offer for [illegible] store now occupied by us at 245 First st. [illegible] FOWLES & WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

DAY BOARD—REFERENCES EXCHANGED. [illegible] 14d3f

FOR RENT—BED ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family [illegible] convenient and pleasant. [illegible] West Park st., S. W. cor. Yamhill. 17d7

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH HOME [illegible] reasonable. [illegible] West [illegible] between First and Second. References required. 14d7

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND FINE table board for two or three persons. 391 Seventh [illegible] 81d1f

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with gas, bath, and fire; board if desired, by day or week at 31 Sixth st. 7d1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRITISH BARK DEANFIELD, CAPT. IRVINE, FROM Wilmington, Cal.—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts that may be contracted by the crew. MEYER, WILSON & CO., Consignees.

W. C. BROWN & CO.'S STR. "ISABEL," CAPT. [illegible] Johnson, for St. Helens, Union Ridge, Woodland and La Center, leaves foot of Washington st. at 9 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning alternate days. For freight or passage inquire at dock or on board. 29d1f

MRS. E. [illegible], METAPHYSICIAN, CON-tinues the work begun by Mrs. J. Anderson Boot at 255 Washington st. Class for instruction in Healing Power of Mind at 1:30 P. M. Patients treated from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily, and on Sundays from [illegible] P. M. 24d1m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the general merchandise business carried on at Butte Creek, Clackamas county, Or., under the firm name of Marquam, Hartman & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Marquam, Hartman & Co. will pay all outstanding debts and collect all moneys due the above named firm. The business will be continued at the old stand by S. M. Hartman.

A. MARQUAM,
S. M. HARTMAN,
WM. BLAIR.

Butte Creek, Or., Dec. 15, 1886. 16d3-w1

NOTICE OF SALE—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the County Court of the County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, duly made and entered on the 8th day of December, A.D. 1886, I will on Thursday, the 20th day of January, A.D. 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, sell at public auction upon the premises, on the west side of First st., bet. Columbia and Clay, of the City of Portland, Oregon, all of the following described property, to wit: Lot number two (2) in block one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the City of Portland in Multnomah County, State of Oregon. Terms of sale, cash in hand; 10 per cent. to be paid when purchase is made and the balance upon the confirmation of said sale by the County Court.

JOHN BIGNE,
Sole Executor Estate Pierre Manciet, deceased.

15d1d

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Portland Lime and Cement Co., foot of Washington st., up to December 15, 1886, for furnishing 200 cords of first class body red or yellow fir wood, cut from green timber and seasoned, to be delivered at their lime kilns, East Portland, in quantities of [illegible] cords monthly, commencing February, 1887. Bids for portions of the above amount will be entertained. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. [illegible]

PORTLAND LIME AND CEMENT CO.

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 1, Multnomah county, Oregon:—The school tax for 1886 of the above district is now due and payable and can be paid at the office of the clerk; the same will be deemed delinquent unless paid within sixty days from the date hereof. The clerk will be in [illegible] and prepared to receive taxes each day from [illegible] o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M. (Friday evenings excepted). T. T. STRUBLE, School Clerk.
Office Room [illegible] Portland Savings Bank Building.
Nov. [illegible] 1886. 9d1d

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—THE stockholders of the Portland Water Company are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of December, A.D. 1886, at the office of said company, in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, State of Oregon, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary or expedient for dissolving the corporation, settling its business, disposing of its property, and dividing its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. This call is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said corporation, duly passed at a meeting thereof held on the 1st day of December 1886.
H. C. LEONARD, Secretary.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP-pointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or. 4m1f

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

E. J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, 65 Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 18 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. S. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 130 Front st.

C. CASAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMIS-sion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GRO-cers and commission merchants. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or. 2m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants; agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 1[illegible] Front st., between Washington and Stark.

SMITH & HILL, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, dealers in General and Dairy Produce, 215 Front st., [illegible] Portland. Produce bought and sold. 12m

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLE-sale grocers and shipping and commission merchants. Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc., N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, S. W. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company, 92 North First st. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland. 15d1f

NEUSTADTER BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls, Standard Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods and Cal. Cassimere Clothing, 67, 69, 71 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1851. Portland, Or.

WALL PAPER.

F[illegible] & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest; frescoing and artistic work; 127 and 129 Third st. 70a

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., [illegible] FRONT ST., Portland and 27 Market st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

St. George Hotel Business and Furniture.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PUR-suance of an order of the County Court and for the purpose of paying claims against the estate, I will, on Thursday, the 23d day of December, 1886, at 10 o'clock A. M. sell at public auction, upon the premises, cor. First and Columbia sts., of the City of Portland, Or., all of the business, furniture, stoves, ranges, carpets, crockery, glassware, safe, hotel fixtures, beds, bedding, and personal property of every description now in or about and used in or in connection with the St. George Hotel and Restaurant, at the S.W. cor. of Columbia and First sts., of the City of Portland, Or., and described in the inventory of the estate of Pierre Manciet, deceased, now on file. All of this furniture, fixtures, etc., are new and in good condition. The hotel and restaurant are doing a large and prosperous business. Immediately upon the sale the hotel, a large modern brick building, with the restaurant will be for rent at reasonable rates. Terms of sale, cash in hand or bankable notes with approved security. For further particulars, see or address John Bigne, St. George Hotel, Portland, Oregon. JOHN BIGNE, Surviving Executor Estate PIERRE MANCIET, Deceased. 9d15

FOR SALE.

Two lots and a five-room cottage, with cellar; city and cistern water; lots high and sightly....$[illegible]
Half block on N street, at east end of bridge.......[illegible]
Two-story store building and ground, an immense bargain.......[illegible]
Quarter block in Hanson's Addition.......[illegible]
Seven room hard-finished house; city and well water.......[illegible]
Five-room cottage, ½ lot.......[illegible]
Farms in Multnomah, Clackamas, Polk and Marion counties.
Money to loan on farm and city property, and on good personal security.
Apply to CREITZ & LAMBERT, [illegible] street, East Portland.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been made for clubbing THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable journals, at a greatly reduced price.

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz

WEEKLY OREGONIAN and American Agriculturist,	$2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly World	2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean	2 75

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2; but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World*, under its present management, has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent, and faultlessly written and printed The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, a book expressly prepared by the *World* as a premium with its weekly edition. The History "is a book of 320 12 mo pages, it is prepared upon an entirely novel and original plan, and is arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1885. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action. It describes under the proper date all important patents, all discoveries in science and the useful arts, fires, floods, hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics, accidents and disasters on sea and land, labor troubles, strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years." THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* at $2 75 a year for both papers, with this History into the bargain, is a splendid offer.

Or, if a republican weekly from the East be wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it is among papers of the very first rank, it is a straight out republican paper, but believes in treating all parties fairly

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first-class journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for $2 75 a year No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN, or may be left with any of THE OREGONIAN'S agents In these orders be sure to designate which one of the three papers is clubbed with THE OREGONIAN is wanted, and the order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office.

All the activities of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of discussion and speculation,—in a word, all things that our people think and do and talk about,—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal They who get the sum of all this in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, and yet who would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value, treating questions of general interest from the Eastern standpoint or they who would like a first-rate agricultural journal, in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and the general news of the world, may make a choice out of the several offers herein presented that cannot fail to please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, the one of twelve and the other of eight pages, making when taken together a splendid news and literary semi-weekly, and constituting not only a full general newspaper but also a faithful transcript of the life of the Northwest, will be furnished at $3 50 a year This is an excellent combination for those who cannot get THE OREGONIAN promptly every day Or, THE WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN, with any one of the three papers above named, will be supplied for $4 25 a year

In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, DEC 18, 1886

SUPERSERVICEABLE OFFICIALS

Cannot Commissioner Sparks of the general land office, or his superior in office, Secretary Lamar, find some other business for sundry agents of the land office than that of pursuing as criminals, as they so commonly do, a large class of the settlers on the public lands? A great many persons throughout the country are interested in this question

These agents are in every state and territory in the West, pursuing an organized system of espionage upon the settlers A man takes a homestead in the timber, and the first necessity is to clear it He is graciously permitted, as he clears the ground, to burn the brush poles, logs and stumps, but the agents of the land office are on the alert, and if the luckless man is found selling shingles, hop-poles, staves railroad ties, tan bark, cord wood, saw logs, ship's knees or bridge timber from his clearing he is put under arrest and trotted into the United States court to answer to a criminal charge Word comes to THE OREGONIAN from Washington territory that settlers who have occupied land and have been clearing their lands from five to eight years, have been subjected to the annoyance in ligation, expense and general outrage of this proceeding and the like has not been unknown in Oregon

The agents of the general land office have a legitimate business in protection of the timber upon the public lands from depredation, but in pursuit of their lawful and proper employment they ought to observe justice and exercise sense and discretion Whenever timber is cut from public lands it ought to be seized and the depredators prosecuted but it is an outrage to pursue the actual settler in this way He is invited to go upon the land and establish his home. He must clear the land before he can make it yield him a support and yet, if he attempts to help himself a little in his hard undertaking by selling the timber he cuts in his clearing he is prosecuted as a timber thief It seems to be taken as conclusive, without proof, that if a man sells wood, shingles railroad ties or anything else from the forest as he clears it, he is not a settler in good faith He must destroy everything by fire, in order to prove that he does not intend to defraud the United States

There is no sense in this But there is deep wrong in it. The agents of the land office ought to be men of sufficient intelligence and judgment to know whether the man is an actual settler or not, and if he is, they have no right to molest him There is no danger, of course, that juries in such cases, will ever return a verdict against the settler, but the proceeding against the settler is an outrage, nevertheless It puts an indignity upon him, causes him much trouble and subjects him to an expense that he cannot afford It is probable that the agents think chiefly of commending themselves to the commissioner by a show of super-serviceable zeal, for Mr. Sparks has an idiosyncrasy that leads him to the conclusion that every man who wants a piece of public land is a rascal, who intends to defraud the United States and will do it if he can But this whim of Mr Sparks ought not to be indulged at the expense of the settler, and if the agents of his office cannot find any better way of humoring him or of making fees for themselves, it would be the manly thing to resign The theory of the land office seems to be that the settler mustn't cut any timber till after he has cleared the land. This beats the requirement that boys mustn't go into the water till after they have learned to swim

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O'CONNELL

Parnell receives great praise, but Parnell is a mere pupil of O'Connell O'Connell was a man of genius, while Parnell is merely a man of talent and industry O'Connell had the "patriot's boldness and the bondsman's will" He was like Clay or Webster a mixture of strength and weakness O'Connell gave up a splendid practice at the bar to be an agitator he died poor and left his family poor He had a splendid presence a noble head and face, a voice unrivaled for its strength and sweetness. His eloquence was so extraordinary that Dickens, a reporter in the gallery, threw down his pencil and declared he could not take notes of the speech, so moved was he by its pathos Jeffrey, Roebuck, Beaconsfield, all personal and political enemies of O'Connell, bore testimony to his extraordinary eloquence O'Connell was a thorough liberal He was so devoted an opponent of negro slavery that he refused to take the hand of the American minister at the court of St. James, Mr Stevenson, because he was a slaveholder He was a staunch free trader he was a friend of popular education, was an advocate of religious equality, was opposed to strikes He said "I am a Catholic, but not a papist," and declared that no political reform was worth the shedding of a drop of blood He preached the doctrine of constitutional agitation, and Parnell is merely the mimic of O'Connell

O'Connell demanded and secured Catholic emancipation, and had he maintained his health he would have accomplished home rule He spoke to the people of "yonder blue mountains where you and I were cradled" he described Ireland as the "land of the green valley and rushing river" He called Wellington a "stunted corporal" he termed the London *Times* "an obscene rag" And yet with all his extravagance of expression O'Connell was a very great man He was not only true to Ireland, but true to freedom the world over No matter where men suffered wrong no matter what was their race or creed or color, O'Connell was their advocate, their consoler, their inspirer, their friend O'Connell was the greatest Irishman that ever lived. He was a brave man and a wise man, and Ireland owes it to him to-day that Protestant-ascendency is a thing of the past, that all men are equal before the law and free to worship God as they will. O'Connell taught Ireland to think with courage to speak, act and write with force, and it is the genius of O'Connell that moves, inspires and animates Ireland to-day Parnell has plenty of praise, but Parnell is merely the imitator and echo of O'Connell's genius. Of his extraordinary eloquence, an English tory and aristocrat, Lord Lytton, has given a picturesque description "Once to my sight," he says, "the giant thus was given walled by wide air and roofed by boundless heaven" He describes the "human ocean" lying spread out at the giant's feet its "wave on wave flowing 'into space away'"

And as I thought rose the sonorous swell
As from some church tower swings the silvery bell
Aloft and clear from airy tide to tide
It glided easy as a bird may glide
To the last verge of that vast audience sent
It played with each wild passion as it went
Now stirred the uproar now the murmur stilled
And sobs or laughter answered as it willed
Then did I know what spells of infinite choice
To rouse or lull has the sweet human voice
Then did I learn to seize the sudden clue
To the grand troublous life antique—to view
Under the rock stand of Demosthenes
Unstable Athens heave her noisy seas

JOHNNY LOVES A LORD

Gen Badeau's story of Grant's treatment by the English aristocracy from the queen down is a striking revelation of the difference between the ruling sentiment in England and America. We have dudes, snobs and fools in America, who imitate the infirmities of English society without any excuse, but this is merely a local disorder it never has become and never will become a national epidemic. In one of Gen Badeau's recent articles he tells of a dinner given by the queen to Gen and Mrs Grant, where Grant's son, Jesse, was not allowed to sit at the queen's table The boy objected to this distinction and said he would sit at the queen's table with his parents or dine elsewhere. Gen Badeau's story of the treatment of Grant at the hands of the Prince of Wales illustrates forcibly the difference between the social sentiment of America and England The emperor and empress of Brazil were the chief guests of the day, and Grant and his wife were invited at the last minute and treated as if they were of small consequence They were obliged to stand in a waiting room about half an hour The Prince of Wales went to dinner with the empress of Brazil on his arm while the emperor of Brazil escorted the princess. Gen Grant was given to Mrs Pierrepont, the wife of the American minister, while Mrs Grant was handed over to the Brazilian minister, whom the emperor looked upon as his lackey At the table Grant and his wife were seated below the nobles When the ladies rose the Empress of Brazil and the Princess of Wales passed out together, leaving Mrs Grant to take care of herself, and in the dancing room no courtesies were offered Grant and his wife, the blood royal keeping by itself And yet this apparent rudeness was only court etiquette which demanded that the royalty and nobility should precede Grant And yet how absurd all this action must have seemed even to sensible Englishmen

Grant had commanded a million of men in war He had for eight years ruled 60 000,000 of people He had risen to the level of the world's notables by genius in war and government and yet he was subjected to the etiquette of court and snubbed to the point of insult by a man who was his inferior in intellect morals and manners The royal code of manners in England would give the king of the Sandwich islands a seat at court at a state dinner before the [illegible] king [illegible] of the Pacific [illegible] The English aristocracy is a conglomerate [illegible] It is as much out of place in [illegible] of our modern civilization as [illegible] in the most [illegible] The absurdity of English manners which [illegible] a man who had commanded a million of men in war and ruled 60,000,000 of people in peace below a royal mediocrity needs no explanation It is as indefensible as injustice, as absurd as insanity

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The New York Evening Post in mugwump apologizes in this manner for one of the features of the president's message "The vagueness which marks his utterances on that Serbonian bog, the labor problem, can hardly be condemned in view of the extent to which it marks those of nearly all our public teachers Of this fogginess the workman is the worst victim, because it helps his own demagogues in living on his illusions

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The New York *Times* is casting about to find some appropriate method of celebrating, in 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America It suggests the erection, in Washington, of a monument to Columbus The Boston *Advertiser* says the plan might answer for 1992, but the idea of erecting a national monument to anybody within six years is a [illegible] of monumental mania

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The following pointed ad appears in a Montana newspaper "The night of the 11th inst a dark bay mare, fifteen hands high, small white star in forehead both hind feet white, was stolen from the stable of Ira Sampson the undersigned I will give the man an $50 in cash for full and reliable particulars regarding the funeral of the thief

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All republicans in congress agree that the duty on [illegible] should be abolished Judge Kelley, the veteran protectionist of Philadelphia, opposes it. He wants to adhere to protection in everything, and insists that the taxes on liquors and tobacco be repealed.

If all judges before whom Jay Gould has been brought in the course of his life had been like Gresham, it is probable that "the wizard of Wall street" would have fewer millions now.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The opinion of the supreme court of the United States, in a case appealed from Dakota, wherein construction is given to certain important features of the Northern Pacific land grant, is a matter of general interest to the Northwest The opinion was delivered on the 15th of November by Justice Field Its leading principles are these, viz

The grant of Lands to the Northern Pacific railroad, July 2, 1864, operated to convey the fee to the company, subject to right of occupancy by the Indians When the general route of the road was fixed, as provided in the act, and information thereof was given to the land department at Washington, the statue withdrew from sale or pre-emption the odd sections to the extent of forty miles on each side of the proposed line of road Hence the filing of the map of the general route of the road in the office of the secretary of the interior, February 21, 1872, attached the company's right to the odd sections and those persons who filed on lands within the odd sections after that date cannot hold them The consequence is that all who have attempted to take these lands will be compelled to give them up or obtain title from the railroad company

A further consequence would seem to be implied in this decision When the grant was made, though the fee was in the United States, the Indians had a right of occupancy to nearly all the lands along the route For the greater part of the way this right has since been extinguished Yet for several hundred miles the road runs through or in close vicinity to lands still reserved to the Indians for their occupancy Should the Indian right to these lands be extinguished at any future time, as they may be through the further action of the United States, then it would appear that the right of the railroad company to the odd sections within the forty-mile limit on the present reservations would supervene At least under this decision such right could probably be asserted and maintained

Inasmuch as the opinion is one of very general interest, we print all the material portions of it in the present issue of THE OREGONIAN

GREAT EUROPEAN ARMIES

Recently in the German parliament there has been a debate upon a proposition to increase the German army. The bill was prepared by Emperor William, Prince Bismarck and Marshal Von Moltke. It calls for an addition of 41,000 to the standing army of the empire. The Chicago *Times* says it is opposed by liberal members from all parts of the empire, and by members of other parties representing portions of the country bordering on France and Austria. It is generally supported by members from the north of Germany, and by all who wish the favor of the emperor It is understood that the bill will be placed on its passage during the last week in January It is also understood that the reichstag will be immediately dissolved in case it is defeated The bill will be the only issue in the election of new members, and few doubt the ability of the emperor and his ministers to secure the election of a majority favorable to the measure, as they declare it necessary for the safety of the country

In support of this argument they state that the Russian army now numbers 517 450, exclusive of officers, and that of France 471,811, to which it is proposed to add 44 000 before next summer while the German army contains only [illegible] privates and will by the proposed addition have but 468 400 men under arms Marshal von Moltke declares that the recent addition to the army of Russia and France is in the nature of a menace to Germany Prince Bismarck declares that the most friendly relations exist between Germany and France and Russia, but to insure their continuance he thinks the army of the former should be increased

The *Times* states the cost of supporting the armies of some of the leading powers of Europe as follows Russia, $230,000,000 France, $178 000 000 England, $155,000,000 Germany, $113 000 000 The support of these armies of course imposes an enormous burden on the people Over [illegible] per cent. of the entire revenue of France is required for the support of her army and navy About the same proportion of the revenue of Russia is used for a like purpose The damage caused by the removal of half a million of young men from industrial pursuits can hardly be estimated

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Through Edward Dekum & Co we have the first number of *Scribner's Magazine* It is a fine specimen of literary art Both in its illustrations and letter press it appears to be worthy of a place among the foremost magazines

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FROM MANY NEWSPAPERS

Perhaps some of the acuteness of the president's rheumatism is due to the unfortunate exposure of his mind in the letters on the Stone Benton controversy —Providence Journal.

When the Angel Gabriel blows his horn a vast army of lawyers will rise up, and from sheer force of habit move for a continuance of the cases before the court.—San Francisco Post.

The irritable Miles laughs whenever his alleged boom for president is mentioned So does everybody else, for that matter It is the prize joke of the season —Philadelphia Press

The real trouble is not in leadership, but in the fact that, when it comes to matters of policy and practical action, there is no such thing as a democratic party —St. Paul Pioneer Press

If this thing goes on much longer our much respected diplomatic service under Secretary Bayard's regime may be properly termed a Home for Confirmed Inebriates" — Boston Record

Ben Butler's portrait hangs in the private gallery of the harem of the Shah of Persia, and the Shah is pretty well satisfied that none of his wives will ever run away with Americans —Troy Times

The president is reported to be in very bad humor He has probably been reading the speeches abusive of his policy made by the democratic district attorney in Missouri —Philadelphia Press

Mr Cleveland is doubtless now of the opinion that the most offensive of all partisans is the rheumatism and that it would do him a civil service were it to fall into innocuous desuetude —Baltimore American

Since it is settled that Washington territory has a republican majority on joint ballot in the legislature the democratic howl for its admission into the Union has relapsed into a state of "innocuous desuetude"—Ohio State Journal

Peru claims to have a scandal in high circles that beats, for sensation, all high circle scandals hitherto known Peru's word will be taken for it Particulars not required This country has to wash its hands every three minutes to clean off the English filth daily transmitted across the wires —Dallas News

We have studied the subject carefully, and can not come to a conclusion as to the exact nature of the president's affliction Some say it is rheumatism, but others insist that it is Senator Vest As between the two, all good friends of Mr Cleveland will hope it is rheumatism —St. Louis Globe Democrat

POLITICAL EXPRESSION

New York *World* It would be very weak and wrong for the president and the democrats in congress to conclude without trying that nothing can be done to reduce taxation at the approaching session

New York *Times* It will be an awkward thing perhaps for the president to remove Mr Benton so soon after reinstating him but we can assure the president, with all respect, that Mr Benton's retention will be a great deal more awkward than his dismissal

Cleveland *Plaindealer* Among the leaders of the republican party there is none intellectually greater than Senator John Sherman. Indeed, all partisan considerations aside there are few abler men in either political party than the senator from Ohio

Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* President Cleveland is a democrat before he is an American, a partisan before he is a patriot. He has pretty well [illegible] his administration hitherto, and his present message [illegible] read between the lines, newly reveals this character of the man

Philadelphia *Press* There will be no mugwumps as delegates to the next democratic national convention Nor is it likely any mugwump pressure from the outside would have any influence upon democrats in that convention who have not reveled in spoils to the extent they expected under a democratic president

New York *Herald*. Had the republicans between 1881 and 1884 gathered unitedly around their president, had they adopted and enacted into laws the policies Mr. Arthur patiently but vainly urged upon them, had they then renominated him in 1884, no man doubts that they would to-day be in power, instead of being a faction—a torn minority bewailing the loss of the patronage they so long enjoyed and abused

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GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec 9

The night of December 4 brought the first snow of the season to Washington, and the incoming crowd of congressmen were welcomed by the merry sound of sleigh bells and the sight of gay parties speeding down the avenue in bright cutters, for Sunday though it was, the snow was too enticing to resist A few inches of "the beautiful" on the smooth asphaltum streets make good sleighing, and the mild weather renders it doubly enjoyable Six miles an hour is the limit of speed allowed on the avenue, and policemen are on the lookout for any transgressor who may violate the regulation Two honestly inclined young sports reined up their panting steed at a corner, and hailing a policeman, volunteered the fine which to their infinite disgust, he declined, saying "that horse hasn't made six miles an hour this day. I've been watching of him"

Monday by 10 o'clock, despite a mist half snow and rain, the crowd began to gather at the capitol to witness the opening of the forty-ninth congress The galleries filled with spectators, the floors with representatives and senators, welcoming each other back with hearty hand shakings and cordial greetings On the floor of the house the scene was amusing gray haired men forgot their years, and acted like school boys newly met after a long vacation Indeed the general feeling with these national law-makers upon first re-assembling seems to be that of youths fresh from a holiday, though this is dispelled as the session lengthens out, and envies, jealousies and sharp heart burnings spring up Sunset Cox, especially, was welcomed with affectionate cordiality, and seemed to feel that "his foot was on his native heath" and his oriental exile ended, At length the stately form of Speaker Carlisle arose, the gavel descended and the formal opening began After the clerk's customary "O, ye," blind preacher Milburn, chaplain of the house, made a short and eloquent prayer, and the house came to order, if order it may be termed, when whisperings and audible conversations, exchange of seats, etc, rendered it almost impossible to hear the names as the clerk called the roll, to which 241 members responded. Occasionally a rap from the speaker admonished the unruly crowd, which, however, paid but little attention to the reprimand When the noise becomes unbearable, and the speaker's warnings are entirely disregarded the sergeant at arms takes down the staff surmounted with the globe and silver eagle, which stands behind the speaker, and, waving this emblem of imperial dignity, walks solemnly up and down the aisles, after, which, if any member becomes too noisy, he is put under arrest Three new members, to fill vacancies occasioned by death, were sworn in—Henry W Rush, from Maryland, S S Cox and Henry Bacon, from New York, the two latter presented by Mr Hewitt, mayor elect of that city Mr. Cox's seat, which he had long occupied, was filled by Representative J D Sayers of Texas, so that the member from New York would have had to take one on the republican side of the house, had not Mr Sayers, with much courtesy, offered to surrender his seat to him After a little show of reluctance Mr Cox accepted it, taking at the same time a pearl pin from his scarf, with the design of a star and crescent, he gracefully presented it to the gentleman from Texas as a memento of the occasion

Barnes of Georgia, is the largest member of the house—weighing considerably over 300 pounds As a rule most of the members are above average hight and size, and among them are many very fine looking men Samuel J Randall is a man of fine size and presence After years in office and distinguished services he is a poor man—his worldly possessions, all told, amounting they say to about $3500 Men of noble appearance are John W Daniels and Randolph Tucker William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, is conspicuous with eye glasses and banged hair, the fringe a thin one however, growing lamentably thinner as it nears the apex of the cranium Ira J Davenport (whom Hill defeated for governor of New York) was pointed out by a lady inclined to matrimonial speculation, as the "four million bachelor" He has hair that might be called auburn, falling in loose waves away from a pale face, with high bred features He, too, wears eyeglasses Bingham of Pennsylvania, and Felton of California, were characterized by my lively friend as the "rich widowers, worth ever so many millions"—the latter, however, she said, was exceedingly coy and fearful of maids and widows

Perhaps the oldest member of the house is Col Otto R Singleton, of Mississippi He is certainly the most venerable in appearance, reminding one, with his thin, bent form and large, Roman nose, of an old eagle He was in congress years before the war, served in the Confederate congress throughout the rebellion and has been here at every session since This, though, is his last term, as he was not a candidate at the recent election He can retire now with some satisfaction, having seen his bill, for which he fought hard for years, passed—a bill to erect a building for the congressional library This is something for which the whole country should be grateful, for the vast numbers of valuable books, piled up, lying on the floors of the present rooms, to say nothing of the overloaded shelves with volumes ranged two deep, and the altogether unavoidable but generally untidy and cluttered up condition of the library as it now stands, would make any lover of literature, science or history indignant at a government, with an overflowing treasury, that is yet too niggardly to provide a building, suitable and proper for the preservation and enjoyment of its treasures of knowledge.

Numerous bouquets and baskets of flowers appeared on the desks of popular members A handsome one, decorated the speaker's which was welcomed with more than usual warmth, because of his narrow escape from defeat while his confrere on the tariff from Illinois was being condoled with and bemoaned over by his friends

The president's message was listened to with some attention, though many of the members occupied themselves with writing or conversation during the reading A diversity of opinion prevails among them as to its ability and meaning, though disparaging views are held mainly by adversaries of the administration

The social world is not yet agog here its wheels scarcely begin to move before New Year's day, after that they revolve with startling velocity and many a poor victim is sacrificed in the mad whirl

The models for the statue of Lafayette are now all received, and will be inspected and decided upon at an early day by the committee selected for the purpose It is meet and fitting that a fitting memorial of this great friend of the republic should stand within its halls of legislation A life-size portrait of him hangs on one side of the speaker's stand in the house of representatives, while a corresponding one of Washington adorns the other side

Mourning draperies still hang upon the public buildings and the White house is shut to visitors for thirty days, out of respect to the dead Arthur Only 57 but life had lost its charm and was not worth the living—"[illegible]"—because the public was ungrateful, friends forgetful, and fortune fickle "[illegible]" has been they of late years with our great men Of all the ex presidents and vice presidents but one of each survives Our foremost generals and most gifted statesmen are fast passing over to the majority The sad panoply of woe has hung so often on the walls of state, that it has become a set property to be used on sad occasions

Time does not lessen the beauty or truth of Sir Walter Raleigh's apostrophe to the grim destroyer "O, eloquent, just and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded, what none hath dared, thou hast done and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised thou hast drawn together all the far stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words—*Hic jacet*

MR J J BAYNE 52 Lake avenue, Rochester N Y, will tell you if you write, enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true In 18[illegible] I was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition with congestion of liver [illegible] and feet [illegible] [illegible] the doctors said I had the worst case they ever saw In two months I lost 40 pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and unable to obtain sleep while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my body frequently Under the operation of Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk one full mile My case created such an interest at the Sanitarium that Warner's safe cure has since been prescribed for its patients with good results. I never was so healthy in my life."

MEETING NOTICE.

Portland Hibernian Benevolent Society.—Members will meet in regalia at 9 o'clock this morning and attend the funeral of E Cahalin. Full attendance desired W J KELLY Sec'y

DIED.

At his residence [illegible] this city Dec 7 Abram Walls aged [illegible] years Funeral [illegible] chapel at 2 P M to day

In this city Dec 16 Edward Cahalin aged [illegible] years [illegible] months and 14 days The funeral will take place from the family residence corner Tenth and Stark to day at [illegible] A M Friends of the family invited to attend.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES J POLIVKA & CO Merchant Tailors 26 Washington

NEW TO-DAY.

TO THE GENTLEMEN.

For handsome Neckwear Underwear Suspenders Socks Collars Cuffs Handkerchiefs etc go to the BON MARCHE These goods we are positively selling at cost in order to close them out
[illegible] D PORTER & CO 147 Third st.

TRAVELERS—SELECT A TRUNK VALISE OR traveling bag from [illegible] [illegible]

SAFES—W B WILSHIRE & CO have removed to [illegible] [illegible] taken in exchange and for sale [illegible]

[illegible] ARE BEST [illegible] First St

BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH. THE GERMANIA!
67 First st Best German Cooking 11 to 1 daily

RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED.
NO SURGICAL OPERATION SEVERE [illegible] [illegible] work every day [illegible] treatment [illegible] guaranteed or money refunded [illegible] with stamp DRS FORDEN & LUTT[illegible] Rooms 5 and 9 First National Bank Portland

HERE'S SWEETNESS.
G. M SIMON THE ONLY FRENCH MANUfacturer of the best Chocolate Bon Bons Caramels and pure French Candies (20 years experience) Seventh and Washington First award at Mechanics Fair Preparing for the Holidays

REMOVAL!
HENRY HEWETT & CO'S INSURANCE AGENCY
Have removed from 33 Stark st to their former office
30 North Front St.,
Between B and C Streets—up stairs. 1847

BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH
To Day from 11 A M. to 1 P M
THE GILMAN HOUSE
[illegible] the land for a noon day treat [illegible] Salads [illegible]

LOADED DOWN!
The counters and other receptacles for the display of GAME, POULTRY and FISH, at MALARKEY'S, Fourth and Morrison. Order Your Supplies To-day.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer "Yaquina City" will leave Yaquina SUNDAY, Dec. 26. O. & C. and Westside trains leaving Portland Saturday, 25th, will connect.
1847

NO BOUQUETS
Given away; but we do sell GAME, FISH, POULTRY, etc, equal to the best. We give OYSTERS, full measure and aim to please our customers. Send orders.
JENNINGS, Fifth and Washington.

DEKUM'S.
Christmas Cards
Juvenile Books
Elegant Volumes
Fine Stationery
Scrap Books
Autograph Albums.
DEKUM'S.

WILL BE THERE.
Don't be rash, young man, and say you will not, but go to-day and select an Overcoat, that Fall Suit or necessary Underclothing We have what you want
A. WALDMAN,
147 FIRST.

ARTISTIC BAZAAR
OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.
The closing out sale of the Artistic Bazaar will take place at the chapel corner of Seventh and Yamhill on Saturday afternoon and evening

REMOVAL.
AUCTION SALE OF
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERED GOODS, ETC.
[illegible] A B Richardson [illegible] No. 244 First st [illegible] Main and Madison
WEDNESDAY, DEC 22, at 10 A M.,
[illegible] Fine Mahogany [illegible] Parlor [illegible] Sets Easy Chairs [illegible] Center Tables Bed Lounges Mirrors also Hair Wool and Spring Mattresses [illegible]
J M BIRMINGHAM
A B RICHARDSON Auctioneer

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE,
[illegible] at the residence No. 81 Fourth street corner of Oak.
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th,
At 10 o'clock A M
THE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE,
COMPRISING
[illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

EUGENE D WHITE,
Rooms B, C and D 2d floor, S W corner of First and Alder sts.,
REAL ESTATE AGENT
AGENT Guardian Fire Assurance Co of London, assets, $19,05[illegible],539
" Oakland Home Fire of Oakland Cal $100 000 deposited at Salem, Or.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States and Territories; Notary Public.
Money to Loan in sums from $25 to $10,000 for one month to 5 years, on approved real estate personal or collateral security

ELEGANT
ATTRACTIONS!
FOR THE——
HOLIDAYS!
You are Cordially Invited to Call and See Them.
[illegible] & CO.
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS,
ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

DR E A JONES 43½ FIRST ST NEAR ASH 21notf

BARBER WANTED—AT CASINO BARBER shop East Portland 16d3

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO, 46 MORrison st near Second King of all machines

WANTED—LABORERS FOR R. R. WORK free fare 16d3tf KINCAID & CO 108 First st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE WOOD AND ONE small coal stove at WOODARD CLARKE & CO 141 First st. 16d3

FOR RENT—AN EIGHT ROOM HOUSE AT 50 Eighth st bet B and Stark Apply at next door to house 18d3

WANTED — SITUATIONS AS CHAMBER maids in a hotel by two women Address U G care Oregonian 1832

LOST—ON NINTH ST NEAR MONTGOMERY a small purse containing $4 50 Finder will please leave it at the Oregonian office 1831

AFTER THE OPERAS ARE OVER YOU WILL want a lunch that will please your taste and such you can get at the New York 14d

ACHES AND PAINS DO NOT EXIST WITH Chicago Candles A whole ton at MORGAN & HORNBING'S First and Yamhill 12d3

FOR SALE—TEN HEAD OF GOOD MILCH cows For further particulars address M H. RIEBHOFF Lega Clackamas Co, Or 18d1 wl

RECEIVED—ANOTHER LINE OF 5 BUTTON [illegible] Kid Gloves 65c per pair L HARMON 20 First st opp Or gon Furniture Co. 181tf

WALLET FOUND—AMUEL FRY CAN HAVE wallet and contents by calling at the Oregonian office proving property and paying for this ad 18d1

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE aged woman to take charge of an infant Apply at the St Charles Hotel, bet 11 A M and 3 P M. It

CLEARANCE SALE—BEFORE OUR ANNUAL stock taking all our goods at greatly reduced prices. 1 d3tf L. HARMON 209 First st

HAMS WARRANTED 12½c PER LB, BEST Roller Mills Flour per sack $1 best Rice 16 lbs for $1 The Portland Cash Grocery 45 First st 18d3

DRESSMAKING AT REDUCED PRICES—Dresses made from $5 to $10 at MRS WHEELER'S Parlors 22 Washington st Take elevator 15d

WANTED—TWO GOOD AGENTS TO HANDLE a fine line of goods pay high work. For particulars call at once at 84 Morrison st
1807 N ROSENTHAL Manager

WANTED A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARacter and industrious habits and willing to work from 7 30 A M till 7 30 P M. good salary Address S. Rex care Oregonian 18d

FOUND—A NEW SKIFF PAINTED BLUE ON the outside and red inside, owner can have same by calling on SIMS BENNETT, Warrendale Or and paying charges—to the amount of $3. 1832

WANTED—BUYER FOR A TAILORING OUTfit consisting of shop fixtures and piece goods, amounting in all to about $250, at McMinnville Or For particulars apply to A. M. TAGGART 18d

THE NEW BOOT & SHOE HOUSE, 198 FIRST st. near Taylor Astounding reductions in prices, of all goods during the holidays. Presents of elegant glassware given with every purchase of $1 or more
It M MARKS, Prop'r

SCALES. COUNTER STORE WAREhouse, Grain Hay and Stock [illegible] of all kinds and every scale warranted to give entire satisfaction Buffalo Scale Co U S standard. 19 Front st opposite Esmond Hotel Portland Or

WANTED—AT ONCE ENERGETIC AGENTS to handle Redpath's History of the U. S. in all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho none but parties meaning business need apply There is a good thing to the right man in this book J K GILL & CO Portland Oregon 18d

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—THE FIRM OF JONES & Merrick attorneys at law is this day dissolved. Mr Ira Jones and Wm H. Merrick having sold all their interest in the firm's affairs and property including all tracts and unfinished business and demands due the firm to me I will continue the business at 14 First st. Portland. E A JONES
Dated Dec 14 1886 15d4

BARGAINS IN EAST PORTLAND PROPERTY—$1100 a block in Stephens Addition ½ block in Stephens Addition and comfortable dwelling $[illegible] one fine lot near river McMillen's Addition $150 choice corner lot with cottage on [illegible] st Improved and improved property on Holladay Avenue—an 80 foot st—and the finest location for a residence in the two cities East Side property a specialty I have better bargains and more of them than all other agents combined H D McGUIRE over First National Bank East Portland 18dtf

FOR SALE—THE MOST VALUABLE BUSINESS property in East Portland 100x200 feet on which there is a two story brick with a street frontage of 200 feet the balance of the ground covered with two-story wood buildings all rented to good tenants. Beyond question this is the most desirable business property on the East Side and will greatly enhance in value in [illegible] This is a rare opportunity to secure at a low figure much below cost, a safe permanent investment [illegible] paying property. For further particulars see H D McGUIRE over First National Bank East Portland 18dtf

NEW MARKET THEATER
Matinee To-day at 2 o'clock!
TO NIGHT at 8 o'clock emphatically last two performances of
PRINCE METHUSALEM!
As Illustrated by
MISS JEANNIE WINSTON
AND THE
PYKE OPERA CO.
Monday, Dec. 20, MIKADO, with original London orchestration

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
M B GOLDSTEIN .. Lessee and Manager
Last Nights, Saturday and Sunday.
MACAIRE,
BY THE
THOMPSON OPERA COMP'Y
MONDAY December 20 MIKADO
First appearance of
SAMUEL WILDER PEASE
As NANKI POO.
Popular Prices, 25 and 50c
Reserve Seats 25c extra at McKercher & Thompson's between the hours of 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 to 6 P. M
MATINEE Saturday Dec 18 Reserved seats 50c. admission [illegible]

8TH ANNUAL
MASQUERADE BALL!
Given By
GEO. WRIGHT POST NO. 1, G. A. R.
For the Benefit of Relief Fund.
—AT—
Mechanics' Pavilion Monday Even'g, Dec 20th
TICKETS—Gents Mask, $1 00, Ladies Mask, Free Spectators (with privilege of floor after unmasking), 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c.
TEN ELEGANT PRIZES.
No disreputable characters will be admitted on the floor

AN OPPORTUNITY TO
PURCHASE A HOUSE & LOT!
WORTH $1000—FOR $150!

150 Lots 50x100 feet in size ranging in value from $100 to $300 to be sold as a whole for the uniform price of $150 for each 50x100 feet monthly installments of $10

No interest charged on deferred payment

On two of these lots are houses and improvements, worth $1000 and $800 respectively each of which will go for the price asked for one lot

This property is in the thriving town of Sellwood, situated on the Willamette River near Portland has good rapid and safe communication, by a steamboat built expressly for the purpose lands passengers on the river front at the business center of Portland There are already over 200 families living in Sellwood 2 furniture factories running to their fullest capacity 1 sawmill, 3 stores, 1 hotel, good schools, churches and other evidences of prosperity and permanent improvement. The fare by steamer for those living in Sellwood, is only 5 cents to or from Portland which makes traveling as cheap and pleasanter than by street cars

A good and sufficient bond for a deed will be given upon payment of first installment of $10

A Division of the property will take place when the lots are all sold, and will be made by and in such a manner as shall be decided upon by a majority of the purchasers, and a warranty deed will be given for each lot after the division and payment of last installment is made It is desirable that this division be made at as early a date as possible, that purchasers desiring to improve may know the exact location of their property

Persons at a distance desiring to avail themselves of this unparalleled offer can send the first installment by registered letter, money order or express at my risk, and a bond will be immediately forwarded

☞Send for Maps showing location of this property Address all communications to
F C. GOODIN.
100 Front Street Portland Or

We have Just Received a Fine Assortment of
TURCOMAN CURTAINS,
SMYRNA RUGS,
ANGORA MATS, ETC.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
PRICES VERY LOW.
WALTER BROS.,
85 First St.

[illegible]

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
BRACELETS,
RINGS,
EYE GLASSES,
PARLOR [illegible]
CANES, etc.

A. FELDENHEIMER
Leading Jeweler,
First & Morrison.

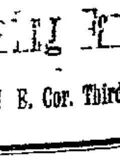
AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN,
GILMAN & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission
No. [illegible] First St.
AUCTION SALES [illegible] Merchandise, Horses, [illegible] days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON
AUCTIONEER—Office No. [illegible]

SUITS SUITS SUITS
OVERCOATS
OVERCOATS
OVERCOATS
OVERCOATS
HATS HATS HATS
A. Roberts
THE LEADING CLOTHIER
First and Alder Streets

[illegible]
&
[illegible]
GRAND
[illegible]
IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.
[illegible]
—AT THE—
[illegible]
N E. Cor. Third & Washington Sts.

SAL SODA.
Having been appointed agents for [illegible] Co's Chemical Works, we are prepared to supply the Trade on Lowest Terms.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
14 North Front St., Portland.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT
Will be issued by the DAILY EVENING [illegible] Portland, Oregon, [illegible] and every Tuesday thereafter [illegible] requested to send in their subscriptions [illegible] issued on Tuesday so that it may [illegible] any other Portland weekly [illegible] subscribers to all other political weeklies [illegible] a semi-weekly newspaper [illegible] Terms—For one year [illegible] will send a copy free to any one [illegible] subscribers. Address THE DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., Portland Or.



CROWN [illegible]
[illegible]
CLUETT'S
CROWN
COLLARS
[illegible]
SHIRTS
ARE THE BEST

Portland Cement
J. B. White & Bro's brand, [illegible]
per "Parthia" from [illegible]
MEYER, WILSON & CO
PORTLAND

[illegible]
Cor. [illegible]
Suits [illegible]

ES.

833.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
BRACELETS,
RINGS,
EYE GLASSES,
PARLOR LAMPS,
CANES, etc.

LDENHEIMER
ding Jeweler,
& Morrison.

New and exceedingly attractive stock now displayed to those seeking goods for Presents. Goods guaranteed. Prices plainly marked. Fair treatment and Low Prices.

Country Orders solicited.

UCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN. C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
neers and Commission Merchants,
TION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General
ndise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc.
uesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
CTIONEER—Office No. 12 Washington St.

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VERCOATS
VERCOATS
VERCOATS
VERCOATS

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A A A A
T T T T
S S S S

Roberts
HE LEADING CLOTHIER,
First and Alder Streets.

& Co's
GRAND
IS NOW IN FULL BLAST.
ods Given Away
—AT THE—
ding Fancy Goods Store
E. Cor. Third & Washington Sts.

SAL SODA.

ing been appointed agents for Stauffer &
hemical Works, we are prepared to supply
rade on Lowest Terms.

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
16 North Front st., Portland.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT

CLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.

OWN MAKE

Portland Cement.
White & Bro's brand, just arrived
per "Parthia" from London.
MEYER, WILSON & CO.,
PORTLAND.

MASQUERADE DEPOT
T. N. DUNBAR,
Cor. Fourth & Washington Sts., Portland.
ts for rent. Special inducements to
the country trade.

The Oregonian.

Portland, Or., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

per month	$1 00
per year	10 00
per year	12 00
per year	2 50
	3 50
per year	2 00

SUBSCRIBERS:

delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
delivered, Sunday included	30c

SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17, 6:49 P. M.

Bar.	Ch'ge of last 8 hours	Ther.	Direction	Rainfall, inch	State of W'her
[illegible]	.13	43	NW	.08	Clody
[illegible]	.15	42	NE	.00	Clody
[illegible]	-.13	49	NE	.00	Lt Rn
[illegible]	.00	56	NW	.00	Clear
[illegible]	-.01	58	[illegible]	.00	Clear
		43	NE	.00	Clear
		41	[illegible]	.08	Lt Rn
[illegible]	.06	36	W	.00	Clear
[illegible]	.03	42	SE	.00	Clody

thermometer, 45.5; minimum, 40.
4.5 feet.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

Dec. 17.—Indications for the commencing at 4 A. M.: De- For Oregon and Washington territory, and light local showers in the

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

public schools of district No. 21, for December 10, 1886:

Number enrolled	Remaining at date	Aver. Daily Attendance	Per cent. of Attendance	Not Absent nor Tardy	Tardiness	Visitors
[illegible]	415	382	93	203	6	23
218	199	191	95	108	8	20
[illegible]	145	140	93	80	3	16
[illegible]	759	713	93	399	17	59

W. A. WETZELL, Prin.

FOR THE NORTH.

Dec. 17.—Passengers by the Foster and wife, Miss Turner, Jas. Cunningham, E. H. Stockwell, G. wife and niece, John J. Gould, A. Benjamin, J. R. Banker, Miss Turner, J. F. Bell, Miss McKenzie, J. E. G. Anther, Mrs. Lainer. T. A. Nichols. Harmon, Mrs. J. Robinson, Mrs. R. S. Robinson, C. Marshall, Mrs. Knott, W. Edson, E. M. Pound, D. C. Thimble, A. Wade, Johnson, Mrs. Lewis, Au- Stair, S. Quinn.

PASSENGERS.

to arrive over the Northern: Charles S. Ford, D. K. Ford, Sam Smitherson, Eager, and twenty-three im-

to arrive over the Short A. Norman, J. E. Lowe, Shearley, M. C. Sullivan, Stirling, J. Burns, J. Carl- immigrants. to arrive over the O. & C.: A. L. Hexter.

IMPORTANT TO READERS.

Crockery and Glassware store has consignment of all the latest designs in decorated Chinaware and including motto cups and saucers, mush sets, fruit plates, and dinner sets; decorated glass sets, water tumblers, water and decanters of all kinds and sell, for what they will bring to us by Eastern manufacturers closed out immediately. We of Rochester library and stand sell at manufacturer's cost for the only, as we have a large quantity we will sacrifice them so as not

extension lamps we will sell Holidays, as low as $2 50. Either of articles will make a handsome and also a useful one which you little cost, and those purchasing call upon us and save money, for out these goods at prices never Oregon. Chicago Crockery and 71 Yamhill street, between First

A NEW PIANO.

in the improvements made in musical instruments will be about Mason & Hamlin's into this city by Kohler & street. Mason & Hamlin have a as manufacturers of organs. given much thought in the their piano—the first placed on The most important change stringing the strings, which they improvement over the style gener- upon examination, will note purchasers can have the new by Kohler & Chase at the sales- street.

Perfumes.

supplied with every make of embracing, first in point of merit, Lautier's unparalleled odors, and standard, Alfred Wright's and, among those of lesser note, & Bazin's. In quality and please the most exquisite taste.
W. M. WISDOM, Druggist,
Corner First and Stark streets.

FROM EUROPE.

of Christmas toys, which will be regardless of cost, at 289 First st. Ex- and save money. SANTA CLAUS.

Lunches and Dinners.

lunches from 11 to 1 daily, prepared style, & the dinners, from 5:30 to 7 P. Frank Felden is there. 67 First.

of the Unitarian church will sell the articles left from the artistic ba- the chapel, corner 7th and Yamhill.

OPENED,

opened the most elegant assort- goods, embracing novelties from globe. Don't take our word for and see for yourself. *We have the* to sell them at prices that are WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Fellows' Temple.

We are Offering

in holiday goods, and invite We advertise *only* such goods as we will not be disappointed when W. M. WISDOM, Druggist, and perfumes, corner First and Stark sts.

elegant present for the holidays Woodard, Clarke & Co.'s, and see the assortment of holiday goods ever Prices to suit everybody.

For Coughs and Colds

Balsam" (copyrighted), the old cough medicine prepared by S. G. & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

to obtain Dr. Dullot's three Remedies can get them from Mr. at the Esmond hotel office, the Oregon.

Subscriptions Received

and American magazines and peri- C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street.

Japanese Novelties

finest stock in the Northwest—Ma- Washington street.

and other Oregon scenery Xmas Allen's, 211 First street. Just

Drop Cabinet makes a fine Call and see them at 32 Morri-

Alfred Wright's perfumery, sachet extracts, etc. Finest in th

CARDS.—New stock and new at Wiley B. Allen's, 211 First.

of CHRISTMAS CARDS in 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

George M. Parker, 131

use Dr. Isaac Thompson's druggists sell it at 25 cents.

can be had for Coughs and of the Throat, than "Brown's Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

THE VIENNA.

all for Lunches and Oysters.

TO MOTHERS.

Syrup should always be Soothes the child, soft- pain, cures wind colic, and is Price 25 cts. a bottle.

for the Holidays.

received the rarest col- proof Etchings and this city. Lovers of invited to ex- now on exhibition at Morrison street.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LOOKING AFTER HIS TACOMA INTERESTS.—Last evening J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, who owns some of the land at the head of the bay, and claims the tide land to deep water, where Burns & Co., are at work, came over last night and put up at The Tacoma. This morning Burns and Montgomery met in the hotel office, and had a long talk over the matter. Mr. Burns had a plat with which he was trying to convince Mr. Montgomery that he and his associates were not on the land claimed by him. Mr. Burns stated that he only wanted to build a wharf, whereupon Mr. Montgomery offered to sell him some land for that purpose. After his conversation with Mr. Burns Mr. Montgomery said he did not believe Burns & Co. were on his land, but that he was going out on the flats to investigate for himself, and if he found a different state of affairs he would go to Olympia and secure an injunction to cause Burns & Co. to quit work. If, on the other hand they were not on his land, he would take the 4 o'clock train for Seattle. Later, Messrs. Montgomery, Anderson and Geiger took the steam tug Estelle, and had not returned at this writing. Burns & Co. intend erecting a house on the flats. In the meantime the land company are fast getting enclosed something like 300 acres of tide flats. They are sawing off the tops of the piles, capping them, and otherwise going to work as though they meant business.—Tacoma Telegraph.

TABERNACLE ENTERTAINMENT LAST NIGHT.—The sixth of the Y. M. C. A. members course of entertainments took place last evening before a large audience. The first half hour's instrumental programme by Parsons & Bray's orchestra was greatly enjoyed, the selection being given according to programme. From 8 to 8:30 o'clock, Dr. G. H. Chance gave a talk on "The Teeth," how to care for them and save dental bills. The doctor was very happy in his remarks which were altogether of a practical nature and illustrated various points with blackboard drawings. The concert was a grand success, every performance being in good voice and at their best. The horn solos by Mr. Fallenius were finely rendered and well received. Miss Hattie Parrish, of Salem, who was so favorably received on her first appearance in Portland a few week's since, scored another success, she possesses an excellent voice, and her training reflects great credit on her instructor, Prof. Parvin of the Salem conservatory. The quartette from Vancouver consisting of Mrs. M. Gridley, Miss Maggie Jaggy, Mr. W. A. Coan, Mr. A. Dobbins, sang two selections in excellent voice and style. It is seldom four voices are found blending more harmoniously. The next entertainment will be given Friday, January 11, and will mainly consist of an illustrated lecture on the "Ruins of Pompeii."

ALLOWED DAMAGES.—In the case of Hokanson against the Clatsop Mill company, judgment was rendered in the U. S. circuit court yesterday for plaintiff. Hokanson was an employe of the mill company and lodged in a building upon the wharf. He alleges that the building was unsafe and unsound and rickety and shaky, and that while he was sleeping therein on the 22d of November last it fell about, above, on, upon, around and over him, whereby he was greatly bruised and stunned, and being fastened beneath the fallen timbers could not get out till the flowing tide had come in, whereby he was made wet and cold and suffered muchly. He asked for $10,000 damages, not with any idea of receiving that amount, but merely as an evidence of good faith. The matter was amicably arranged, and he was given $750. It is considered the proper thing for companies, whose employes are injured, not entirely by their own fault or negligence, to stand a portion of the damage. A poor man who gets his leg or arm broken, or is in any way disabled in the employ of a corporation, has to suffer all the pain, and it is only fair that the corporation should make good to him a part of his loss of time.

SUIT TO RECOVER PROPERTY.—The case of Martha C. Butler vs. Joseph Paquet and others, was on trial in Judge Stearns's court yesterday without jury. This is the first case tried under the new law passed by the legislature in 1885, which provides that it is within the discretion of the court to appoint a referee or not in an equity suit, and the court can try an equity case the same as an action before a jury, the attorneys being allowed to take exceptions to the testimony submitted and the rulings. In the present case the testimony was taken down in shorthand. Mrs. Butler sues to recover a one-third interest in some property purchased at the time of the boom by her husband, the Paquets, R. B. Curry and others in company. Half cash was paid and a mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the other half of the purchase price. The mortgage was foreclosed on account of all the payments not being made, and the property was bid in by Joseph Paquet. This mixed up affairs somewhat and occasioned the suit now being tried.

HANDSOME AND APPROPRIATE.—William R. Sewall, John B. Haley, Robert Holman, John L. Knott, Edward Kelly and J. K. Price, former members of the Brooklyn, N. Y., volunteer fire department, have had a "buck's head" mounted, with a shield attached, and are going to send it to Brooklyn to old Constitution engine No. 7, the members of which, since old volunteer days, have organized themselves into the Constitution club. A buck's head was the emblem of the old company. The shield is inscribed on one side "Constitution" and on the other "Union Forever," the motto of the old company. During the Grand Army excursion a number of old Brooklynites paid Portland a visit, and old friendships were renewed and talked over by the Brooklynites living here. Some of the old firemen were among the number, and this is what gave the boys here the idea of sending on a buck's head to old Constitution 7, in order to remind them that their visit hasn't been forgotten.

G. A. R. MASQUERADE.—Those who have not arranged to attend the G. A. R. masquerade at the pavilion on Monday evening, will be doing wisely if they secure a ticket and take part in the entertainment. An unusually large number of costumes have been engaged and made up, and the competition for the prizes will be spirited. The grand march at 9 o'clock will be an interesting part of the programme, and embrace some new and taking features. Special attention has been given toward having a first-class floor for dancing, plenty of light and comfort. The arrangements at the pavilion are more perfect for a large party than ever in its existence. Refreshments, hot or cold, will be served under the superintendence of Messrs. Staples & Holmes. Reserved seats at Olds & Summers's crockery store, First street. Patrons will please bear in mind that the entrance on Second street only will be used.

PUT WHERE THEY CAN BE FOUND.—A carpenter named McKee was stood up on the South First street bridge Thursday night and relieved of $10 and a silver watch. It was another case of thieving tramps. In the McDonald matter, which occurred near the Northern Pacific passenger bridge, policeman Belcher subsequently arrested four tramps on suspicion and booked them for roaming the streets. One of them, John Stacey, had a pistol on him, but different to that described by McDonald. Stacey was fined $10 for carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced to fifteen days for roaming the streets. Thomas Daley got fifteen days and Richard Tracy ten days. Three trespassers, John Carroll, Jim Pratt and John Maloy, found on First street between B and C, got ten days each. Whether or not these parties had anything to do with the robberies is not known as yet.

HANDSOME BOOK.—A very handsomely bound copy of "The Laws of the City of Portland" has been received by THE OREGONIAN. It is from the press of R. H. Schwab & Bro. and is a very creditable piece of book work, being handsomely printed on good paper. It contains besides the charter and ordinances in force September, 1886, the rules of order of the common council, police and fire department laws, table of city grades, and a chronological index of city ordinances, forming in all a book of 672 pages. Messrs. Schwab & Bros. have caused the name of each councilman and city officer to be printed in letters of gold on the copy intended for him, and these books, as well as THE OREGONIAN copy, are handsomely bound in black morocco. The book is in every way in accord with the increasing importance of the city.

DEATH OF A PIONEER CITIZEN.—Abram Walts, an old pioneer, died at his residence, corner of Fifteenth and Clay streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning of general debility. He was 61 years of age and a native of Indiana. Walts came to Portland about thirty-five years ago and had built one of the first houses of any pretensions erected in this city. This was on the block where H. W. Corbett's residence now stands, and was, at that time, owned by Mr. Walts. The house was subsequently moved to Yamhill and East Park streets. Mr. Walts has been in poor health for many years. He was a quiet, unassuming man and an honest and law abiding citizen, highly respected by all who knew him.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Port and Caledonian club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Chief, H. Hicks; first chieftain, P. Higgins; second chieftain, R. G. McKay; third chieftain, W. F. McCaw; fourth chieftain, John Gebbie; physician, Dr. A. C. Panton, sergeant-at-arms, H. McDonald; trustees, clansmen J. Duncan, O. Ferguson and A. C. Panton.

STAMPED LETTER-SHEET ENVELOPES.—The Portland postoffice is now supplied with a new article of stationery, combining a letter sheet and a stamped envelope. This is by far the most convenient device ever invented in the line of postal stationery. Any one can write a full page letter and have envelope, stamp and letter combined. The whole consists of but a single piece of paper and so arranged with gummed and perforated edges that it is much more convenient for both sealing and opening than the ordinary envelope. The success of this device seems to be assured, and we may look for the Letter-sheet envelope to take its place as a standard article of stationery hereafter.

CHINESE THEATER SOLD.—The large brick building on Second street, near Taylor, built for a Chinese theater at a cost of $13,000, was yesterday bought by Sid Back, a Chinese capitalist, for about $900. The building stands on leased property, part of which belongs to the Davenport estate and the remainder to Mr. Stuart and others. The lease has about nine years to run. The building was considerably damaged by fire some time since, but has been repaired. There are stores in the lower story and Sid Back will fit up the upper story for a lodging house. It is probable that he has made a good investment.

SHUT OFF THEIR BEER.—The second edition of the Thomas Maloney, Emil Schwab row was heard by Justice Tuttle yesterday and resulted in Maloney and Schwab both being bound over to keep the peace to each other in the sum of $100. Schwab and Maloney were accused of threatening to kill each other. Schwab keeps a saloon at Fifteenth and Jefferson streets and the trial of the case developed the fact that it was a case of too much beer. Counsel for Maloney suggested that Schwab be put under bonds not to sell any beer, and then quiet would reign in Goose hollow.

A DISTURBER ARRESTED.—Robert Brown, a sailor, sought to amuse himself last night by raising a rumpus in front of the Salvation army hall on B street. He was arrested on complaint of O. L. Zumwalt, and charged with disturbing a religious meeting, and on putting up $10 as bail was released from custody, to appear for trial to-day in the police court.

BRIEF MENTION.

Judge C. A. McGuire, of Skipanon, is in the city.

The bill this evening at the Tivoli is the best yet offered at this house.

License to wed was issued yesterday for Chris Monty and Nellie Murray.

The Thompson opera company will give a matinee at the Casino to-day.

The Parlor skating rink open every afternoon for children. Music in attendance.

A lady pianist will furnish music to-night to-night at the Club skating rink, on Fifth street.

R. W. Emmons was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Cornelius Lenyhan, deceased.

Band of Hope will meet to-day (Saturday) at 2:30 o'clock, in the hall of the W. C. T. U., on First street, near Jefferson.

Don't forget the grand drawing for the gold watch at the Pavilion skating rink to-night. Tickets given away. Good music in attendance.

The Mikado will be produced Monday evening at the New Market theater with Jeannie Winston, Miss Evans, Delange and the rest of the company in the cast.

Tim Garwood escaped from the city jail at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Garwood was arrested several evenings since on information received from the sheriff at Walla Walla.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Baird, deceased, the administrator was ordered yesterday by the county judge to pay $316 68 into the state treasury because there are no heirs.

The absence of cold and frost has made fine weather for ducks. A great lot of wild ducks was received by poultry dealers yesterday and were about the finest and fattest ever seen here.

Nothing has been seen or heard of Mr. Miller, the furrier employed by Messrs. Rummelin & Guttman, since he disappeared a week since, and there is no doubt that he has put an end to himself.

In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday the case of Minnie Bellow, charged with the larceny by bailee of a trunk and contents belonging to Lena Larson, was called for trial and by request continued until to-day.

Now that sand-bagging seems to be the order of the evening, it may be proper to remark that a case was reported Wednesday night from Third and Jefferson streets. Last night, up to a late hour, a case hadn't been reported.

Judge Stearns yesterday sentenced John Brannon to the penitentiary for one year for stealing some cigars November 20th from Baumgartner's saloon. There is a second indictment against Brannon of burglary, still to be disposed of.

Notwithstanding that the apple crop of this state was supposed to be small this year, the supply still holds out and large quantities are still being shipped. One firm within the past week has shipped two carloads to Denver and one each to two other towns in Colorado, as well as lots to San Francisco and San Diego.

An action for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony existing between John Everson and Harriet Rosabel Everson was commenced in the state circuit court yesterday, on the ground of cruel treatment and misconduct on the part of the defendant. The parties were married during the month of December last in Washington county.

Judge Tuttle did not reach a decision in the case of Mrs. Lovejoy against E. S. Larsen & Co., as was expected. Mrs. Lovejoy states that the canned pears concerning which the trouble arose, were not consigned to Larsen & Co., but were sold for cash on delivery. The money was not paid, and she has sued to get it, and she has nothing to do with agents in the matter.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. social Wednesday night was the most brilliant of the season. The hall was beautifully decorated with fans, lanterns, panel pictures and other Chinese decorations. A number of distinguished persons, including three members of the grand jury, and Mrs. Hon. T. W. Davenport of Silverton, were present. Mrs. Davenport is the guest of Mrs. McKinney of East Portland, who also came with her to the social. The president, Mrs. S. Muston, in the chair. Instrumental music by Mr. H. Pierce and Mr. Keeler; prayer by Mrs. Garson. Music, "Arm for the Conflict." Toast, "Our Wives," Judge Adams; toast, "Our Husbands, Mrs. M. D. Miller; recitation by Mrs. Garson's little daughter; toast, "Rice and Other Things," by Mr. Bishop, who gave a very interesting outline of Chinese history; select reading by Mr. Lenhart; recitation by Aggie Druck; music, "Woman's Rights," a quartette by Professor and Mrs. Miller, Judge Adams and Mrs. Rev. Pierce. This song, on the way women will perform in the good time coming, brought down the house. Refreshments were then served. Rice was eaten with chop-sticks, some eating with the small end of the sticks and others with the large. The first prize was a Chinese lantern, won by Miss Josie I. Parrott, the second was a ventriloqual toy, won by Mr. H. Pierce. Judges: Judge Adams, Mr. Bishop and Mrs. Garson. J. E. W.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. vs. North Pacific Lumber Manufacturing company; notice for new trial submitted.

Hokanson vs. Clatsop Mill Co.; judgment for plaintiff for $750 and $21 50 costs.

POLICE COURT.

In the police court yesterday E. Johnson, the fellow who was arrested for borrowing $20 on a worthless bank check, from Ah Sung, a Chinaman, was held to answer before the grand jury and in default of $200 bonds was committed to the county jail. The evidence against Johnson isn't the most conclusive in the world, but he is a pretty slick customer, and a few days under lock and key pending a further investigation as to his character, won't hurt him much. The case of Clayton and Fay the Allen & Lewis burglars, was again continued. H. Wasserman was fined $5 for assault and battery on Fred. Schafer.

THE STAGE.

NEW MARKET.—Miss Jeannie Winston and company were greeted by one of the largest audiences of the week at the New Market theater last night. Every seat was taken, and standing room was in demand. "Prince Methusalem" will be given at the usual matinee to-day, and for the last time during the engagement in the evening.

THE CASINO.—Matinee at the Casino to-day. Saturday and Sunday evenings last performance of "Macaire." Monday, December 21, the Thompson Opera company will produce their great success, "Mikado," with Samuel Wilder Pease, a well known society man, as Nanki-Poo, and Miss Genevieve Reynolds as Katisha.

Nothing New. We Offer

To those wishing them in quantities to suit *Rickseeker's genuine* perfumes, Kuli Kuli White Clover, Carnation, White Jessamine, Essence Bouquet, Florida Breeze, Santaline and other odors. In addition to which we are always supplied with the finest French perfumes. W. M. WISDOM, druggist, and dealer in fine perfumes; corner First and Stark sts.

See the new-style Drop Cabinet at the Singer office, 32 Morrison street.

A FALSE CLUE.

The Man Resembling R. Mickel, who Went South from Ashland, Proves to be Another Person.

Shortly after the mysterious disappearance of Mr. R. Mickel Hon. J. C. Tolman telegraphed to THE OREGONIAN that a man answering his description had passed through Ashland and proceeded south to California. When a reward was offered for the finding of Mr. Mickel Mr. C. Tolman determined to make a thorough investigation of the case, in the hope of being able to secure the amount offered. He found, on inquiry, that the person corresponding to the description of the missing man had passed through Ashland Wednesday, December 8. The agent for the stage company at Ashland, who had sold the man the ticket, felt confident that the person was no other than Mickel, so he joined with Mr. Tolman in his efforts to ferret out the matter.

The latter started south at once and proceeded as far as Yreka. Near that place he met the old gentleman who had been taken for Mickel and had an interview with him. It proved to be a clear case of mistaken identity. The man was Mr. Wm. Martin, and he came from Pendleton, Umatilla county. Martin had some old friends who live at the mines beyond Yreka, and on leaving Ashland he had proceeded straight through to the mines, which are located in Scott's valley, and, after visiting them, returned to Yreka, near which point he met Mr. Tolman. Martin informed Tolman that he formerly lived at Salem, and at one time had filled the position of sheriff of Marion county. His present home is in Pendleton, and he has been sheriff of Umatilla county for several terms. Mr. Tolman says Martin bears quite a strong personal resemblance to Mr. Mickel.

On inquiry Mr. Tolman learned that, with the exception of Mr. Martin, no one had passed over the road who answered the description furnished of Mickel from December 4 to the present. This, then, destroys the theory that Mickel could have left Portland and gone south overland. Instead of throwing a ray of light on the subject, the investigation made by Mr. Tolman only renders the mystery more impenetrable.

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1875, she "was suddenly Paralysed and became entirely Blind, as her doctors claimed, from an Enlargement and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver. She was in an unconscious state for two weeks; face and body bloated, with agonizing Pain; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the Paralysis left her, Bloat went down, Enlargement of the Liver subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

Have you tried "Whiting's Standard" Writing Paper and Envelopes, made by Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.? You will find them the best for correspondence and all the uses of polite society. Cream and Azure, rough and smooth finish, all sizes. Ask your stationer for "Whiting's Standard."

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Corner First and Morrison.

Christmas Gifts!

That will be appreciated and will cost no more than foolish presents that lose their value after a few weeks, can be had at UNCLE MYERS'S. The following are a few of our immense bargains: Solitaire Diamond Ring, $10; Pair Solitaire Diamond Earrings, $15; Diamond Scarf Pin, $11; Diamond Studs, $7 apiece; Solid Gold Ladies' Watch, $20; Gent's Silver Watch, $11, etc., etc. All these goods are new. We have Presents to suit all classes, so if you want to get a Present that will last for a lifetime, don't forget to call on
UNCLE MEYER'S, 143 1st st., near Morrison.

F. S. [illegible] & Co.
FURNITURE.
Corner First and Yamhill.

CHAMBER SUITES
PARLOR SUITES
LIBRARY SUITES
DINING SUITES
BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS,
TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC.,
In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Largest and Finest Assortment in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc.
Special Attention given to Country Orders.
First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

A CAR-LOAD

Of goods, way-billed No. 21, passed through Huntington on the 11th, bound west, in which were
Maillard and Vermont Candies
And cases of
Imported & New Orleans Cigars.
TABLE DELICACIES.
They arrived yesterday and are now open at
STONE'S.

Towne & Moore,
The Photographers. First and Morrison.

NO PAIN—NO BAD EFFECTS

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $15. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PREFIN BROS., graduates Phila. Dental College. Room 54, Union Block

At Night always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains *no Opium or Morphine*, but gives the child *natural ease from pain*. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

DR. NEWCASTLE DENTIST. EASTERN PRICES. 157 1st st.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

2d Week
—OF THE—
GRAND
[illegible]
—OF—
[illegible] & Co.,
THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS,
Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

WE MEAN BUSINESS!

When we tell you that we are offering our
Entire Stock of
CLOTHING
HATS
—AND—
Furnishing Goods
At a Discount of 25 to 33 Per Cent.

We mean that OUR GOODS MUST BE SOLD, as we need the money.

PRICES SUCH AS WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Why pay fancy prices to merchant tailors when we offer you the same grades of goods, equally as well made, and guarantee a perfect fit

AT A SAVING OF 50 PER CT.

Nine-tenths of our garments are All-Wool. A few of the very cheaper lots contain some cotton. None of them contain shoddy, and all of them are guaranteed to be made from strong and serviceable cloth, that will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

REMEMBER,

WE WANT MONEY, and during OUR GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE we will give you Splendid Inducements. Don't miss this opportunity; if you do you will regret it.

If not convenient to come to Portland, send address for Catalogue and Samples. With every Suit we give a handsome pair of Embroidered Suspenders, and a Splendid Leather Back Clothes Brush worth $2.

[illegible]
CLOTHIERS & HATTERS
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

GARRISON'S
Sewing Machine Store,

167 Third Street,
PORTLAND, OR.
Agency for the
DOMESTIC,
HOUSEHOLD,
AMERICAN,
WHITE,
AND OTHER
Sewing Machines.

W. H. ADAMS. C. S. G. MARQUAM.
ADAMS & MARQUAM,
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Rooms 7 and 8, Mulkey's Building.

—OUR—
Latest & Greatest Racket
WILL DAZE THE OLDEST INHABITANT!

'Twill please more people than all the circuses in America.

'Twill make more talk than a Presidential Election.

'Twill sell 'en times more

MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING

Than we ever sold before in the same number of weeks.

It will be an event that every man, woman and child in Portland will talk about for years to come.

DETAILS OF OUR
COLOSSAL SCHEME!
DON'T MISS A LINE!
DON'T SKIP A WORD!
READ SLOWLY AND CAREFULLY!

From Monday morning, Dec. 13th, until Saturday night, January 29th, there will be exhib'ted in our corner window, one LARGE GLASS JAR containing assorted Beans, which is sealed and guaranteed not to be opened, except by the committee appointed to open the same. Every customer, no matter how much or how little may be purchased, is entitled to

ONE GUESS

For each and every purchase made as to the number of beans this Glass Jar contains.

It is a fair, square method, and there will be lots of amusement and profit by combining business with pleasure, and is sure to attract a world of attention.

Guessing is a Yankee Privilege!
Everybody Likes to Guess!

There is nothing in this idea that savors of gambling; it's only a guess as to how many beans the glass jar contains.

It will make fun for old and young.

It will stir up the people; give them something to talk about.

It will stimulate trade and make things very lively at

KOHN'S,
Cor. Second and Morrison sts.

DON'T COST OUR PATRONS A CENT and gives them a chance to obtain a handsome present free of cost.

HOW THE GUESSING IS TO BE DONE:

Every customer is entitled to a guess for every purchase made. It don't matter what the purchase consists of —a Suit, Overcoat, Pants, Hat, or anything in the store. Each guess is recorded on a card, bearing the date, name and address and guess, and the card is deposited in a locked box, which will be opened Saturday night, January 29, 1887, at 9 o'clock, by a committee of three prominent gentlemen, whose names will appear in a few days. The committee will cut the seals on the jar and open and count the beans, and announce the names of the fortunate individuals who are entitled to these three Grand prizes. Should two or more guess alike, they and they alone shall settle the right of ownership to the Present they are entitled to. These

Grand Prizes

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION IN OUR CORNER WINDOW

And will be distributed in this way: The one guessing the number or the nearest to the number of beans in the jar will receive the First Prize, the next nearest the Second Prize, and next nearest the Third Prize.

FIRST GRAND PRIZE:

One Cabinet Grand Upright Piano and Stool, bought from H. Sinsheimer for $450, and guaranteed by him to be a first-class instrument in every way.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE:

One Grand Walnut Bedroom Set, consisting of three elegant pieces valued at $100.

THIRD PRIZE:

One extra fine Singer Sewing Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments; cost at the Singer Machine Co., $70.

These Elegant Prizes will be distributed Saturday night, January 29, 1887, by a committee appointed for the occasion.

COUNTRY CUSTOMERS can have their friends guess for them, giving them the same privilege as those here in person.

ARTHUR KOHN
THE LIVE CLOTHIER,
HATTER & TAILOR.
Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.

[illegible]
BAZAAR.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS:
We specially invite your attention to our stock, for the following reasons:

We do not simply purchase a few Holiday Goods at high prices about Christmas time, but make our business from year's beginning to year's end the collection of FANCY GOODS, TOYS and NOVELTIES from all quarters of the globe.

Our Assortment is naturally THE BEST. Our Prices must naturally be THE LOWEST.

You will make a great mistake if you purchase Holiday Goods for young or old before looking through our stock.

BOOKS, BLOCKS AND GAMES.
DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.
TIN TOYS, WOOD TOYS, IRON TOYS
CHINA TEA SETS, MUGS & CUPS.
WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, HORSES
SLEDS, DOLL CARRIAGES,
PLUSH CASES, TOILET SETS.
RUDOLSTADT ART POTTERY.
BRASS NOVELTIES, BISQUES, BRONZES
PHOTOGRAPHAL ALBUMS.
EVERYTHING IMAGINABLE TO SUIT ALL PEOPLE AND ALL POCKETS.
ONE PRICE—PLAIN FIGURES.

[illegible] Bazaar
189, 191 FIRST ST.
Between Yamhill and Taylor.

WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH
First and Washington.
Agents for Laird, Schober & Mitchell's Ladies', Misses and Children's
Fine Shoes and Slippers,
AND OTHER POPULAR MAKES.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS can trade with us with perfect satisfaction by sending size and stating kind of shoe desired. Quality considered, we are not undersold on the coast.

[illegible]
The Men's Furnishers.
New Neckwear,
FANCY SILK INITIAL HDKFS.
SATIN SUSPENDERS,
Plain and Embroidered.
Smoking Jackets,
ETC., ETC.
[illegible] & PENDLETON
153 FIRST ST.

Beneficial to the Ladies.

Having purchased the stock of a San Francisco wholesale house at ridiculously Low Prices, we will offer these goods at following prices:

Zephyrs, all colors	5c	ounce
Importers' Saxony	10c	skein
German Knitting Yarn	25c	skein
Shetland Floss	15c	skein
Macarmin Cord	10c	ball
100 dozen Handkerchiefs	5c	each
50 dozen Handkerchiefs	10c	each
50 dozen Embroidered Handkerchiefs	25c	each
100 dozen Gilt Rolling Pins	5c	each

Other Goods Correspondingly Low.

[illegible]
33 WASHINGTON, and
110 SECOND STREET.

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers, Sheet-Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAMES MONKS, WM. MORTON. Thirteenth and E Sts., Portland.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, First st.

KISMET

Kismet, one little word,
And life is sad.
Kismet, the fate once feared—
Lo, life is glad,
And joy springs
On new fledged wings
Into a heaven of bright imaginings.

Kismet, the light that lit
The world is fled.
Kismet, the word is writ—
Love's rose blooms red;
Or, as fate wills,
Across the hills
Steps shadowy Death, and all his kindred ills.

Lo, it is fate, alas,
That such things be;
Life's no more what it was,
Despairingly
Frayed by frets and jars,
Against earth's prison bars
The sad soul struggles, striving toward the stars.

THE WIDOW'S COURTING EXPEDITION.

[illegible]

Written for The Oregonian.

I [illegible] the Widow McMinn [illegible] of her head [illegible] was born [illegible] jest as good [illegible]. And of course I agreed with her.

Late one evening [illegible] sitting out on the front steps having a little evening talk, when a lick of the latch made us look up to see the widow coming in at the gate with a springing step, a sparkle in her black eyes and a joyous expression on her little yellow, shriveled face that I had never seen there before. Before I could rise she had dropped down beside me on the step.

"Don't git up," she said. "I jest come over to tell you sumpin. I don't know whether to tell it or not. Hit's the funniest thing I ever heern." [illegible] put her face down on her knees and giggled like a sixteen year old girl.

"You know that Lizzie Liders what come down here to Florida with ole Judge Simmonses folks? They come from up in the north somewheres the Simmonses did, and was a-goin' to do big things by Lizzie if she'd come long and work for 'em. Well, Mis Simmons she took and died right off, and the first thing Lizzie knowed she had no place to stay at, and ever since then she's been a-birin' round to this un and that un, and it 'pears like she can't git long nowheres. Well, t'other day she come to my house and wanted to stay a day or so, and I couldn't turn the poor thing outer door, and so she's jest been a-stayin' on. Well, yisterday she says to me, 'Oh, hits jest too funny.'"

(Here was another mirthful outburst and then the little widow continued.)

"She says to me, 'Miss McMinn,' says she, 'I'm gittin orful tired bein' beat and banged round from one house to t'other,' she says. 'I want a home of my own.' She says, 'I'll just tell you what you go an' [illegible] ole man Myers for me.'

"'Laws a me, child,' I says, 'what are you talkin' 'bout? Old man Myers ain't got no wife. You can't go live with him.'

"'Never you mind that,' she says, 'you go see him for me and you tell him I'm a poor gal that ain't got no home,' she says. 'You tell him that he might go further and fare a heap worse, for there ain't nothin' that I can't do.' She says, 'I can cook, wash and iron jest as good as the next one. I can do all kinds of sewin'.'

"'Look a here, Lizzie,' I say, 'what are you talkin' 'bout?' I says, 'my lands alive, gal, do you want me to ask him to marry you? Why, I never heerd tell of such a thing since I was borned upon the face of the yearth. Hit's the man that does the courtin',' I says.

"'Oh, shucks,' she says, 'I ain't got no time to be waitin' on him, like as not he'd never think 'bout it at all,' she says, and hit's the truth too. I don't believe hit would ever come into his mind while the world stands.

"'Why, Lizzie,' I says, 'what in the name of all creation would I do if he was to say no? Wouldn't I be in a pretty fix then? Why, he might jest up and say he wouldn't have you. Why, I'd feel just like a plum fool.' But Lizzie lows she'd be now [illegible] luck. She lows if he won't have her she [illegible] that with [illegible] to [illegible] to the frolic to ole man [illegible] tonight, and she knows he's got a good home, and that's what she's after."

At last, having fully relieved her mind of this weighty matter, the widow arose to go. She had decided to start early the next morning on her mission of mercy, and she promised to come around the next evening and report. True to her word, the next evening she came. She was almost skipping along now, and as she dropped down on the step, her favorite seat, she gave way to the usual burst of convulsive laughter.

"I just had a good mind not to come," she said. "I know you'll nigh about kill yourself a-laughin' at me. Hit's the best joke you ever hearn tell of. I've laughed till my sides are plum sore." Here the little woman seemed to give herself up to her narrative, forgetting even to laugh.

"Well, you know, I started soon this mornin'. I 'low hit was about nine o'clock when I got to Silas', that's where ole man Myers is stayin'. Well, as good luck would have it, he was ailin' and didn't go out to work, and there warn't nobody in the house but him and Mary Ann, that is Silas' wife, and the children.

"Well, I went into the house and [illegible] the ole man was a-hitchin' the horse [illegible] Mary Ann what I'd come for. She like to died laughin'. She said, 'I'd better [illegible] it all over before the boys come in from the field, 'cause if they found it out they'd never get through laughin' about it.' She said he'd et out on the back shed, and I [illegible] taters for dinner while I had my say with the ole man.

"Well, about that time here he come. Mary Ann she slipped out on the back shed and I took a chair close to the window. The ole man he set down by the door, lent his chair back against the wall and begun fannin' hisself with his hat.

"'I hope you don't feel any wuss off for your fall, Miss McMinn,' says he.

"'Shucks,' I says, and then I just bust right out into a laugh. I couldn't hold in no longer. Well, we set there for a little bit lookin' out o' doors. I couldn't think 'bout what to say. Then he says:

"'Hit looks like hit mought rain toward night,' he says. 'We've had a pour of rain lately.'

"'We have that,' I says. Then I says: 'Hit's mighty bad weather on them that wants to git married.' You see I thought I'd try and bring it round some how.

"'Well,' he says, 'I don't know as much 'bout that, but hit's powerful on the growin' truck, Mis McMinn,' he says. 'I was walkin' over my tater patch yesterday, and I never seen nothin' [illegible] like them taters.'

"'You know you've got enough for two,' I says, sorter laughin'.

"'Well, now, you'd think [illegible], Mis McMinn. I've got between twenty and thirty head o' hogs I mean to make 'em rollin' fat offen them taters.'

"'Well,' says I, 'I know somebody that wants to go partners in them taters, and in the hogs too, and in fact they want to go partners in all you've got.'

"'Well, I don't know 'bout that,' he says. 'When I first set in here Bob Simms vowed he'd go halfers with me, but I told him I'd gone halfers with a feller onct and that was enough for me. No, I don't want no partners, Miss McMinn, but if you know anybody that can plank down the ready cash money, why, I'll sell out the whole kerboodle mighty reason'ble.' 'The one I'm talkin' 'bout hain't got no money,' I says. I saw the old fool was a poor hand to take a hint. 'Hit's a woman that wants to go partners with you, and she's a mighty fine gal, too. She's as good a cook as ever flung a [illegible]. She can wash [illegible] darn [illegible] and sew on buttons. In fact, I say [illegible] her hand to most anything [illegible]. Well, he says [illegible] like I hain't needin' [illegible]. I do my own washin' [illegible] for buttons. I tell you, Miss McMinn, [illegible] wouldn't give [illegible] buttons you can sew on. I'd ruther [illegible] peg any day. [illegible] if the woman [illegible] mighty [illegible]. I tell you 'bout that time I was [illegible]. Hit looked like [illegible] beside.

"Look here, [illegible]. If you can't [illegible] tell [illegible]. The woman want to marry [illegible]. That [illegible] want to [illegible] likin' to [illegible] mighty good [illegible].

"Well, I [illegible].

"Of [illegible]. You want [illegible] me to the frolic [illegible] Mr McMinn, I didn't know [illegible] he says.

"I was [illegible] I was there, and don't you think [illegible] there for I had time to tell [illegible] I was talkin' [illegible]. Why, howdye come on, he says [illegible] you seems powerful [illegible] and things.

"Well, I wouldn't [illegible] what Mary Ann [illegible] I want to know all 'bout it, and I didn't [illegible] to tell, so I jest [illegible] her.

"Well, the ole man [illegible] to hisself for a good bit and then he [illegible] like [illegible] up [illegible] laugh and talk so in my life [illegible] thing he's got mighty little to say. Well, after a bit Mary Ann [illegible] to dinner and the ole man he walked right long side of me.

"'Take a seat, Miss McMinn,' he says [illegible] back the bench so I could git in to the table. I took a seat and helped clean up the grits and taters, and he bust out into a big laugh.

"Silas looked at him funny. He's full of devilment, Silas is, and I knowed he was thinkin' thoughts.

"Well, I was afeard it mought rain, so mighty soon after dinner I lowed I'd better be gettin' home.

"Well, the ole man he jumps up, and him and Silas both walked out to the fence with me. Mary Ann she couldn't [illegible] gittin' the [illegible]. Well, Silas had to go back after some thing Mary Ann had fixed up for me to take home with me, so the ole man came up close and [illegible] whispered. Hit was powerful [illegible] thought 'bout that trade, Miss McMinn. I'm right in for goin' partners with [illegible] that hummock land on the east end of [illegible] this country. He says, 'We'll go [illegible] but I don't keer nothin' [illegible] you sewin' on buttons. I'd [illegible] any time. Well, before I [illegible] one word here come Silas and [illegible] to come off home. [illegible] I whispered that for Silas [illegible] hain't I in a pretty fix?"

"Now, what would you do if [illegible]?"

"I [illegible] thought of doin'.

"I hate to hurt [illegible] you know, and [illegible] thing.

"Hit [illegible] I won't [illegible] jest as [illegible] the east end [illegible] you know [illegible] things [illegible] orful hard for a poor woman like [illegible] along by herself. And [illegible] for the [illegible].

[illegible]

I must look out for myself [illegible]. I'll go to see Bob Simms [illegible] and maybe [illegible]. And [illegible]."

METHODS OF RAILROAD ROBBERY.

A Succinct Review of the Various Steps in a Shameful Process.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Judge Gresham's decision last Tuesday in the Wabash receivership suit at Chicago is of wide reaching significance and is a welcome assurance that the law will henceforward extend full protection to the holders of railway mortgages. The court decides in favor of the appellant bondholders, removes the present receivers of the Wabash road, severely censures their past methods and directs that separate receivers be appointed for the main divisions of the system. This action of the court marks the culmination and collapse of one of the most barefaced and daring of all recent schemes for railway plunder.

The Wabash is a melancholy example of the devastating work of the railroad wreckers. It formerly belonged to that mysterious combination of roads known as the Gould system. The financiers of the company pursued their customary methods of running the road at high pressure, disregarding sound conservatism and meeting the road's heavy expenses by a steadily increasing load of mortgages. Adjacent and parallel railroads, some of them hopelessly bankrupt, were bought and consolidated until at length the burden of debt reached the enormous total of $84,000,000. When the road began to sink under this incubus it was upheld for a time by a lease to and transfer to the Missouri Pacific and back[illegible] of the Gould system. In the spring of 1884 the Wabash was thrown back upon its own resources. But the plans of its financial managers were not yet fully matured. They were not ready to let the stock go down at once and to avoid a confession of the railroad's insolvency [illegible] borrowed three or four millions on notes indorsed by [illegible] members of the ring. This tided the road over until they had disposed of their stock.

Then the company suddenly declared itself bankrupt and applied for a receiver. An accommodating judge appointed to this office two of the very directors whose double dealing had ruined the road and defrauded its bondholders. To make the farce more complete one of these gentlemen figured as an endorser of the company's notes. These officers were appointed only at the instance of a [illegible] mortgagee.

Their first act after acquiring power was one of unparalleled effrontery. Receivers' certificates were issued to pay the notes which had been used to prolong the road's false prosperity and deceive its stockholders. The public outcry against this was so unhesitating that the conspirators were alarmed and withdrew for the time their claims. But, as might have been expected, the receivers continued their operations with a view to the market and the interests of capitalists. Certain divisions of the road were favored to the detriment of others. Branches which earned their interest were crushed with the burden of other branches which never earned any surplus.

At last the road's long suffering bondholders protested in the courts against these proceedings. The case approached a decision and the directors' ring was driven to the wall. An attempt was made to buy up a compromise from the plaintiffs in the suit, and as a last resort Wall street was flooded with stories that the whole matter had been amicably settled.

But the court brought the directors to a reckoning. The admirable summing up of the case by Judge Gresham puts a final prohibition upon the absurd and dishonest practice of appointing as receivers for the bondholders in error the very men who ruined them. To honest men who believed in the protection of vested rights the court's comments will have a welcome sound. To railroad speculators, wreckers and conspirators they give a much needed admonition for the future.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. WOODARD, CLARKE & Co., agents.

TARIFF DEBATE.

Discussion in the Senate Thursday, December 9.

Messrs Morrill, Beck and Sherman Participate—Democratic Policy Attacked and Defended.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr Morrill on Tuesday declaring that the promise of making any revision of the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, not to injure any domestic industries but to promote their healthy growth, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved, and without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover an increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country, appears so obviously hopeless and impracticable that any further attempts at reduction by the present congress in contravention to the foregoing cardinal declarations are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of trade and industry of the country.

Senator Morrill proceeded to address the senate. He said it was clear that the [illegible] president [illegible] treated by the democratic platform [illegible]. The strong pledges pregnant with [illegible] protection [illegible] every [illegible] free trade [illegible] present their party [illegible] pledges on which their party obtained its victory [illegible] wondered [illegible] the party of free trade [illegible] such against nearly all the industries and productions of America, and such as [illegible] hope for immunity from the next [illegible]. He ridiculed Mr Morrison's scheme of a horizontal reduction of the tariff, comparing them to Dr Sangrado's specifics, and said that their effect could only be to let a flood of foreign productions pour in and overrun the American market. These measures, he said, not having inspired love at first sight among members of a house anxious to escape a Waterloo on the Ides of November, the juvenile play of bo-peep had been commenced and an [illegible] had been hurriedly brought to the front where the horizontal jumped to the perpendicular and all about iron dropped out of sight for safety. The authors had seemed to realize "What perils do environ the man that meddles with cold iron."

Finally, the farmers had been selected as the victims of the experiment and the vast wool interest, deeply identified with all portions of the country, was to be exposed to absolute annihilation. It might be, however, that the lamb-like submissiveness of the wool grower had been overestimated. In numbers they had a giant's strength and they might not consider it tyrannous to use it in self defense. Another industry which free trade reformers also proposed to destroy was that of hemp and flax. As to the cry that it was time that "war taxes" were reduced, he said that they had been repeatedly reduced, and likened this continual loud talking about "war taxes" to that of Mr Beecher's dog which barked at the hole for several days after the squirrel had gone. A revision of the tariff called for much patient labor and should be grounded upon established facts instead of upon a theory which makes statistics and history and experience go for nothing. In [illegible] in relation to the tariff he had found [illegible] neighbor better than itself [illegible] of that tariff policy which, while offering an ample revenue for the support of the government, aimed also to advance the prosperity, power and glory of the whole country. That policy held out no exclusive favor [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

On March [illegible] 1880 [illegible] party [illegible] [illegible] their own profligate expenditures and [illegible] expenditures. The paramount merit [illegible] closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the country [illegible] party whose yesterday [illegible].

If the [illegible] party shall fully accept the [illegible] of the second [illegible] of free [illegible] I shall ignore the [illegible] protective tariff [illegible] illustrated by all of their progress [illegible] will be greatly [illegible] [illegible] welfare and prosperity of our whole [illegible].

[illegible] MR BECK.

Mr Beck desired to know whether the senator from Vermont proposed to advise his friends in both houses, and he took that to be the scope of his remarks, to resist all efforts that might be made towards a reduction of taxation. If this essay was read for the purpose of encouraging the senator's friends in each house to resist all efforts at a reduction of taxation, the country ought as well to understand that all such efforts were to be forestalled and defeated. Was it to [illegible] that nothing should be done in that direction, and that the republicans and the democrats who voted with them last session [illegible] the leadership of the senator from Vermont [illegible] the bringing up of any bill to reduce taxation?

[illegible]

Mr [illegible] said he only desired to show that [illegible] was [illegible] the democrats and the [illegible] with any party [illegible] in the spirit [illegible] his remarks.

[illegible]

Mr Beck [illegible] should advise [illegible] that [illegible] resistance [illegible] that was the end of all efforts. Within the [illegible] of the senate on financial questions, the chairman of the committee on finance gave out in advance in a resolution and speech that nothing could be done [illegible] to prove existing conditions. It was like rallying his friends in advance for opposition to every movement. At the present rate of taxation the surplus revenue, after all the public debt that was payable was paid, would be $100,000,000 a year. Therefore the democratic president and secretary of the treasury demanded and insisted that the taxation of the people should be reduced. There was no other way to get clear of the surplus honestly. It might be locked up in the treasury, but that meant bankruptcy. Extravagant appropriations might be indulged in, but that meant corruption; or premiums of 20, 30, 40 or 50 per cent. might be paid on bonds, but that meant extravagance and the swindling of the taxpayers for the benefit of the few men who held the government obligations, so that if the legislators were honest men and intended to deal honestly with the people, they were compelled to reduce taxation down to the point that would suffice for an economical administration of the government. That did not involve any question of free trade. Was the senator from Vermont opposed to an honest effort to reduce taxes? The whole scope and burden of his speech were in that direction. The whole burden of his speech was: Do not reduce taxes, or if you do, take them off such articles as tobacco. Perhaps he also meant whisky, because whisky and tobacco were articles on which there were internal revenue taxes. No one pays these taxes except the consumers of whisky and tobacco. But the senator would keep up the duty of [illegible] per cent on flannels and [illegible] per cent on clothing. He believed that with duties reduced to the necessities of the government, the manufacturers of the United States could reach the markets of the world, and that the laboring men of the country could be employed twelve months of the year instead of five or six months as now. All the pretenses of aiding American industry by a high tariff would be exposed whenever the door was open for debate. The senator from Vermont, instead of legislating to encourage his constituents to build greenhouses and to raise oranges and lemons in Vermont to sell them to the people at ten cents apiece, ought rather to encourage them to cultivate potatoes and send them to [illegible] the people of the United States at a cent apiece. The people of Vermont would then be better off, and the people [illegible] better off and [illegible] be kept up.

REMARKS BY MR SHERMAN.

Mr Sherman said he had watched in vain for eight months of last session for any proposition to reduce taxes on the part of the democratic majority in the house, where alone such bills could originate. He believed that the revenues collected were too large and that the public safety and the public interest demanded a careful reduction of taxation. There was no dispute between parties on that subject. But who had the power to propose a plan for the reduction of taxes? The democratic party. That party had been entrusted with the power of legislation in the house. They had promised in their national platform to reduce taxation and to do it in such a manner as not to injure the industries of the country. But the trouble was that the democrats could not propose any plans; they could not agree among themselves. The propositions that had been made in the house had been so diverse and various, and some of them had been absolutely contrary to the interests of the country, that the party itself had revolted at them. If the plan proposed by a member of the democratic party in the house had been sanctioned by congress and gone into effect, it would have been the overthrow and destruction of the democratic party, because, while it might have reduced taxation, it would have destroyed the industries of the country. The democratic party had had control of the house of representatives, the only body where taxation bills could originate, for ten or twelve years, and yet the only reduction of taxes which had been made within that time had been made during the only two years that the republicans had control of the house. Then in 1884 the taxes had been reduced some $[illegible] or $[illegible], and the senator from Kentucky (Mr Beck) had opposed that law to the bitter end.

Mr Beck said he had voted for it until it was changed and manipulated in conference committee, and then he had voted against it.

Mr Sherman said that so far had the democratic party gone in opposition to the tariff reduction act of 1883, that for the first time in the history of the country the senators of that party refused to serve on the conference committee, and it had been necessary to constitute that committee with republican senators entirely. If the democratic party wanted to reduce taxes, where was their proposition? None had been made. Until the democratic party, having a large majority in the house, could send a bill to the senate, the senate had no jurisdiction on the subject. It was at liberty to debate it, but it had nothing to debate about, except the resolution of his friend from Vermont, which was merely an expression of opinion, that it was better to do nothing than to do what, on the basis of propositions made in the house last session, the democratic party would propose.

In conclusion Mr Sherman said that until the democratic party could agree among themselves and could present to the senate a plan by which the democrats were willing to stand, they had no right to chide or complain of republicans. When they would send the senate a bill the senate would show them that it had the power to reduce taxes, and the senate would propose a measure by which taxes might be reduced without crippling industries or decreasing wages.

GHOULS OF THE PRESS.

How they Abused the Father of his Country.

Those who regard President Cleveland as the first chief magistrate who has been vilified by the press are ignorant of history, writes Ben Perley Poore in the Philadelphia Press. The spirit of defamation began when the man blamed the woman and the woman blamed the serpent. In all lands the public and private characters of chief magistrates have been assaulted, and no man, living or dead, was ever more cruelly maligned or outrageously defamed than George Washington. Let me adduce but a scrap or two from the mass of scurrility heaped upon him. He was denounced as a traitor for his proclamation of April [illegible], declaring amity with the belligerent powers of Europe, and warning all citizens of the United States against all movements inconsistent with neutrality. For this plain act of duty under his oath he was held up to public scorn; he was accused of hostility to France and of secret favor to England; and as one of the results of this denunciation, at the opening of the Third Congress in the ensuing December, the administration candidate for speaker was defeated by an anti-[illegible] majority.

[illegible] said: "If ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct, then, be an example to future ages. Let it serve as a warning that no man may be an idol. Let the history of the federal government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people." In a letter to Henry Lee, under date of July [illegible], Washington spoke of the violence with which his policy had been assailed. "But in what," says he, "will this abuse terminate? For the result, as it respects myself, I care not, for I have a consolation within that no earthly efforts can deprive me of, and that is that neither ambition nor interested motives have influenced my conduct, and the arrows of malevolence therefore, however barbed and well pointed, never can reach the most vulnerable part of me, though, while I am up as a mark, they will be continually aimed. The publications in Freeman's and Bache's papers are outrages on common decency."

When on one occasion, as Jefferson tells us, Knox made some allusion to recent libels uttered by the press, Washington became very much excited, "got into one of those passions when he cannot command himself," dwelt much on the personal abuse which had been bestowed upon him, defied any man on earth to produce one single act of his since he had been in the government which had not been done with the purest motives. He had never repented but once the having slipped the moment of resigning his office—and that was every moment since—and by God he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation. He had rather be on his farm than to be made emperor of the world, and yet they were charging him with wanting to be a king. That rascal Freeman sent him three of his papers every day, as if he would become the distributor of them—an act in which he could see nothing but an impudent design to insult him.

On the second day after Washington's retirement from the presidential chair the following appeared in the Aurora: "'Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation,' was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time which would license the reiteration of this exclamation, that time has now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to the level with his fellow citizens." Such diatribes against the foremost man of the nation show that personal vituperation is not a modern weapon.

CAPTAIN [illegible] B. [illegible], [illegible] street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when in Central America, he was prostrated with kidney and liver trouble of a very serious nature. He was debilitated, skin very dark, liver enlarged, and [illegible] stomach too sensitive for the simplest food. Seven bottles of Warner's safe cure completely cured him and saved his life."

A Hickory Tone from Indiana.

Ste[illegible]ville Ind. Democrat.

One thing is settled, and that is, the next national convention must nominate a straight-out-and-out, dyed-in-the-wool democrat if we are to have another democratic president.

Keep your blood pure you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier.

SAN JUAN COUNTY, W. T.

FRIDAY HARBOR, W. T., Dec. 1[illegible].

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Hoping that you will be willing to give space to a sketch of a region comparatively unknown to many of your readers, I submit the following: San Juan county consists of a group of small islands which lie about thirty miles north of Port Townsend. Of these, San Juan is the largest, Orcas second and Lopez third. Of these San Juan is the most populous. The settlement of these fertile isles was delayed many years by the long contest for their possession between the United States and Great Britain, but since the settlement we have made rapid progress. At the present time we have seven stores, four on San Juan, two on Orcas and one on Lopez. We have a mail route from Port Townsend to Sehome, Whatcom county, via these islands, giving us a tri-weekly mail each way. However, we are not at present blessed with a very safe or commodious steamer, but trust the contractor will soon oblige us with a better one.

We have on San Juan island three lime manufactories of two kilns each, but only the works at Roche Harbor are now running. It was bought the past season by its present owners for about $[illegible]. The San Juan lime works were bought by a Santa Cruz, Cal., lime manufacturer for about $[illegible]. It is said the next season the new owner will erect six new kilns on the premises, and that their product will be shipped to San Francisco.

Our crops here consist mainly of oats, potatoes and fruit, although we produce some hay, barley and wheat for market. We have on San Juan island a flouring and oat mill nearly completed (steam power), which will, we hope, stimulate the production of wheat [illegible] and save us the expense of sending abroad for our bread. We produce excellent oats for milling, and it is believed a fair quality of wheat. [illegible] well [illegible] and cannot be excelled for [illegible]. The land is of two kinds, high and sandy, and of course dry, and a deep dark and marshy soil, known here as Alder bottom land. Both soils yield well, and I think I am safe in saying that our yield per acre of the crops named above will compare favorably with the best on the coast. Fruit growing is becoming a prominent item in our industry. We produce apples, pears, plums and prunes, excellent both in size and flavor. We also produce the various kinds of hardy small fruits and vegetables. Strawberries grow in abundance. Our nights are too cool for vines, melons, corn, etc. Peaches are raised here, but not profitably, except in a few favored spots.

We have a very healthy and rather agreeable climate in which to live. It is not as warm in summer as in the Willamette valley, and it is no cooler in winter than the valley, nor does it rain so much of the time during the fall, winter and spring months. We have none of your Oregon mists, for when it rains it pours. We have on these islands very little fog. I think I am safe in saying that if all the foggy weather of the past fall on these islands was put together it would not exceed six hours, although the water by which we are surrounded is often shrouded in fog. We have but little sickness, no fever and ague and little fever of any kind, and no diphtheria as yet.

We have now permanently located on San Juan island a physician, but whether his medical practice alone will keep the wolf from his door or not is yet to be tested. I will, perhaps, at some other time, write more about this place, together with transpiring items of interest, if I am allowed space.

A FOURTEEN YEARS RESIDENT.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Is a Municipal Corporation Superior to the State Courts—An Opportunity Afforded Some One to Rise and Explain.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

Among other things enumerated as being within the power of the city of Portland to do, in the city charter is one relating to the opening, the laying out and the establishing of streets; and inasmuch as a matter of this nature is of importance to the public at large, and as, also, the question herein propounded is one never yet having been adjudicated upon within the record of the city of Portland, I submit the facts set forth below for the benefit of those concerned and the constituents of the members composing the present city council, coupled with the interrogatory, "Can they do it?"

Section 1[illegible] of the amended city charter provides "that the common council of the city of Portland has power and authority within the city, whenever it deems it expedient, to open, lay out, establish and widen streets and alleys, and to appropriate private property for that purpose."

Vested with this right, proceedings were instituted by the city council in March, 1885, to open, lay out and establish D street from North Nineteenth street to North Twenty-second. It is said, and that such a step was expedient and necessary I leave to be answered by the owners of that property lying locked within the limits of the proposed street, and in pursuance of specific direction by the common council, the disinterested freeholders appointed by that body to view the property proposed to be appropriated for the purpose of such street and to make an assessment for damages therefor and benefits accruing thereto, made their report to the common council setting forth in [illegible] figures the result of their findings.

This report being satisfactory to the council was regularly and duly adopted by ordinance, and the city auditor was instructed thereon to enter a statement of the assessments thereby made in the docket of city liens. The auditor did so. Thereafter, and within the time allowed by law, the owners of several tracts of land affected by such proposed extension, and whose property, by the way, and to be plain, is so situated as to be accessible by means of the several lateral streets in vicinity thereto, appealed in a body to the circuit court from said viewers' report, asking for damages over and above what was allowed and awarded them by such report, and succeeded in securing, in some instances, damages much in excess of those offered by the city in payment for their property.

The finding of this verdict is a matter of judgment record on the book of the court against the city of Portland, and remains to-day unsatisfied, unpaid and unenforced. While against the property affected by such proposed extension, not represented in said appeal, is an assessment lien created and sanctioned by the authority of the city on the regular lien docket of the city of Portland.

Now at this late day, after all proceedings provided for by municipal and common law are determined and become final in either instance, comes the city council, through its city attorney, with an ordinance declaring all proceedings in the matter had prior thereto abandoned and null and void, and setting aside the judgment of the court!

In the light of modern wisdom I ask by what mysterious power does the city act that justifies such proceedings. Why not pass an ordinance declaring the contract by which the city is lighted and furnished by water for fire purposes null and void? Why not reverse the decision of the supreme court respecting the opening of North Third street? Please let some one in a position to know answer these queries, and thus at the same time enlighten the owners of that property situated in such a way that to get to it trespass must be committed.

JUDGMENT.

A Defeated Democratic Congressman.

Representative Spriggs of the Utica, N. Y., district was defeated for re-election. He is in Washington, and tells how it happened. He says:

The solid vote of all the Irish societies in the cities seemed to go against me. I don't know why, because it was always with me before. But I believe that if Cleveland should be renominated for the presidency he would not get a single vote from the organized Irishmen of my district. The Irish Blaine sentiment is stronger now than ever before. When I was first elected to congress from this district I came in with the tidal wave which made Cleveland governor. Cleveland carried me on his back then. I believe I carried him in the presidential campaign. I could have been elected then without a canvass, even without opposition, but if I had not made a vigorous canvass it would have been to the detriment of the presidential ticket. I certainly could not carry Cleveland through another presidential contest in my district.

Rubbing it In.

New York World, Dem.

After reading District Attorney Benton's speech at Gallatin, Mo., in which he joined issue with President Cleveland, the Boston Herald mournfully remarks: "Benton seems to be the kind of a democrat who might be left out on [illegible] terms." But Benton is in, and the Massachusetts mugwump who is on the box [illegible] this administration can only smile and [illegible].

FROM [illegible] H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was fully restored to health by Warner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr Kinney (enclosing stamp), and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

[illegible]

The Most Effective [illegible] Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY can one remedy effect so many cases? [illegible] the only remedy that can affect the cause [illegible] the body, the kidney [illegible] the very fact that it is not painful leads [illegible] agree that it can be far [illegible] any nerves of sensation [illegible] thus unconsciously dis[illegible] going or is in [illegible]. So we need not [illegible] of the system. Now then

SYMPTOMS: [illegible] pain in the heart [illegible] irritated, hot and dry skin [illegible] tongue in the morning [illegible] excitement [illegible] loss of memory [illegible] Dropsical Swellings, Red or white brick dust [illegible] with looseness [illegible] Yellowish pale skin, etc.

[illegible] Cure [illegible] of the above ailments [illegible]. It does [illegible] bad states. Now when the kidneys are diseased the albumen [illegible] through their walls and passes away [illegible] poison [illegible] and it is this kidney poison [illegible] entire body [illegible]. Therefore we [illegible] confidently that "WARNER'S [illegible] MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED [illegible] remedy which overcoming the [illegible] system. Let [illegible] affected by kidney poison and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE"

CONSUMPTION: In a great [illegible] a diseased [illegible] of the kidneys are inactive and there [illegible] and it is turned [illegible] festering [illegible] the blood [illegible] grave attacks of fever, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy [illegible] "Warner's [illegible]"

IMPAIRED EYESIGHT: though we have never urged it as a cure for [illegible] expressing [illegible] after a [illegible] Warner's SAFE Cure, [illegible] in the country says that [illegible] one reason why so many people complain of [illegible] running the system

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well [illegible] morphine [illegible] their victims by their paralyz[illegible] Warner's SAFE Cure."

RHEUMATISM: [illegible] is caused by [illegible] It affects old people [illegible] the system for years [illegible] SAFE Cure [illegible] the kidneys [illegible] cures many cases of Rheumatic Cure," [illegible] with

BLADDER DISORDERS: [illegible] through the organs in [illegible] producing [illegible] which in its [illegible] SAFE Cure" [illegible] restored thousands of [illegible] corrected the [illegible] with all

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE"

CONGESTION: Congestion is a [illegible] loss [illegible] blood to circulate [illegible] the collecting blood clots even [illegible] the system has to [illegible] headaches [illegible] the entire [illegible] Warner's SAFE Cure" will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: [illegible] They are as common as [illegible] corrected, grows into disease and produces [illegible] not described in a public print.

BLOOD DISORDERS: [illegible] thorough treatment with "Warner's [illegible] blotched, irritable [illegible] the blood [illegible] "Warner's [illegible]" The treatment must be very [illegible]

STOMACH DISORDERS: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash [illegible] want of appetite, lack of energy [illegible] with all sorts of stomach re[illegible] get better until they give their attention to [illegible] specific—

CONSTIPATION, PILES: [illegible] not original disorders, but are [illegible] the natural [illegible] which is taken [illegible] almost always [illegible] "Warner's SAFE Cure"

HEADACHES: Many people [illegible] headache they [illegible] With one [illegible] would read

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS. [illegible] that the state [illegible] Cure [illegible] the most effective remedy ever [illegible] and the [illegible] great and [illegible] not suspected by either the [illegible] after year troubled [illegible] hesitate a moment [illegible] thorough constitutional Cure and Warner's SAFE Pills," [illegible] hundreds of thousands [illegible] deranged [illegible] the organs are restored to

as this: The diseases have [illegible] permanently cures all the [illegible] when diseased, may itself [illegible] many people to deny that [illegible] gone with disease and yet [illegible] and these are the only [illegible] cased it affects the entire system [illegible] good order. We look at the [illegible] open the kidney to see if it [illegible] KIDNEY DISEASE [illegible]

[illegible] Tired Feelings, Unusual [illegible] Fickle Appetite, Scalding [illegible] ing, Headache and Neuralgia [illegible] Sour Stomach, Heartburn [illegible] the Small of the Back [illegible] Rheumatism, chills and fever [illegible] dust albumen and tube casts [illegible] Short Breath, Pleurisy and [illegible]

toms caused by a diseased condition [illegible] that the kidneys, being the [illegible] by the great specific "Warner's [illegible]" will disappear? There is NO [illegible] of the system precisely as we [illegible] bumen, the life property of the [illegible] in the water, while the urea [illegible] in the blood, that, circulating [illegible] duces all the above symptoms [illegible] ner's SAFE Cure" [illegible] COVERED for the human [illegible] common cause, removes the [illegible] us note a few of these diseases [illegible]

many cases Consumption is only the [illegible] condition of the system and [illegible] is any natural weakness in the [illegible] actually they waste away and [illegible] Wash the finger every day in [illegible] ally destroyed. The kidney [illegible] the lungs. For this reason [illegible] Pneumonia in the Spring of [illegible] etc. at all seasons of the year. [illegible] SAFE Cure," as many [illegible] prised at the improvement [illegible]

T: kidney acid with some [illegible] especial affinity for the [illegible] disordered eye-sight [illegible] thorough course of treatment [illegible] been vastly improved. In [illegible] the patients that come to him [illegible] kidney disorder. We have [illegible] failing eye-sight early in life [illegible] have been out of order for years [illegible] tem.

[illegible] known fact, recently shown [illegible] cocaine, whisky, tobacco and [illegible] ing effects upon the kidneys [illegible] tained, and the best authorities [illegible] kidneys and liver are restored [illegible] authorities, after a thorough [illegible] specific for those organs, have [illegible]

table physician will tell you that [illegible] an acid condition of the system [illegible] it is lithic acid, or liver poison [illegible] neys and liver, fails [illegible] ple more than young people [illegible] and finally the system becomes [illegible] forms of rheumatism [illegible] and liver, neutralizing the [illegible] rheumatism. "Warner's [illegible]" the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure" [illegible]

S: Gross and other high medical [illegible] ties say that most of the [illegible] eys and urinary tract. [illegible] flames and eventually destroys [illegible] Sometimes this kidney and [illegible] descent to the bladder produces [illegible] producing calculous or Stone [illegible] cases of inflammation and [illegible] tendency to the formation of [illegible] other remedies in this work. [illegible]

collecting together of blood in [illegible] of nervous action in any organ [illegible] and it stagnates. If this [illegible] tually destroys the organ [illegible] tion. The heart, determined [illegible] work harder to get at through [illegible] and palpitation, excessive [illegible] indicate that the Congestion [illegible] system. Congestion of the kidneys [illegible] many of much chronic misery [illegible]

S: What we have said about [illegible] applies with particular force [illegible] can be and as every doctor [illegible] tion of the system, which, not being [illegible] these countless sufferings which [illegible] Thousands have been permanently [illegible] It is not strange that so many [illegible] write us that since they have [illegible] ner's SAFE Cure" their [illegible] skin have disappeared under [illegible] the kidneys. It is not readily [illegible] out of the surface of the body [illegible] seems to collect there. Our [illegible] SAFE Cure" is "the greatest [illegible] thorough

S: Many people complain [illegible] throughout the year with [illegible] heat and distress in the stomach [illegible] ergy. Now, these are exactly [illegible] blood is filled with kidney poison [illegible] liefs, but get no better. They [illegible] a thorough reviving of [illegible] 'Warner's SAFE Cure.' [illegible]

S: These distressing ailments [illegible] mon among one class than [illegible] imperfect action of the kidneys [illegible] from the blood by the liver [illegible] gets into a constipated [illegible] an indication of congested liver [illegible] tion revive the liver and restore [illegible] Cure," and these constitutional [illegible]

suffer untold agonies [illegible] try every remedy in vain [illegible] kidney acid in the blood [illegible] and produce intense [illegible] ily to local treatment [illegible]

FIC FACTS. We have [illegible] ment we make that "Warner's [illegible] discovered for the greatest number [illegible] without a reputation. Its sales [illegible] advertising thereof less than [illegible] has given it a permanent place [illegible] disease, but we can tell this [illegible] case that produces so pain [illegible] all powerful, because it [illegible] physician or the victim [illegible] with little odd aches and [illegible] as to the real cause of his [illegible] treatment with "Warner's [illegible]" he will get a new lease of life [illegible] have done, that 93 per cent. [illegible] condition of the kidneys, and [illegible] health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY [illegible]

"WARNER'S SAFE [illegible]"

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Dec. [illegible]

[illegible] receipts include car st[illegible] 5 0 bxs bot[illegible] boots and shoes [illegible] 10 cs dates 5 [illegible] 20 cs can goods [illegible] 1 bbl nuts [illegible] sheet iron [illegible] arrows 6 bbls [illegible] 15 bls [illegible] sauce 4 cs dry [illegible] chimneys [illegible] wash machines [illegible] bbls bagging [illegible] 18 bxs butter [illegible] boots and shoes 3 cs shoe [illegible] 58 cs rubber boots and shoes.

[illegible] Ayres [illegible] of October [illegible] the new wool [illegible] are now coming pretty [illegible] and fetch very good prices. It is [illegible] that the clip this year will be some 3[illegible] less than that of last year, but not much [illegible] can be placed on the estimates which [illegible] by interested parties. The [illegible] industry [illegible] starting up on [illegible] and sheep farms [illegible] and the price of [illegible] for breeding purposes has [illegible]

[illegible] Past twenty four hours [illegible] wheat [illegible] oats [illegible] 00 lbs [illegible] butter 60 [illegible] beef 10 hogs. Also [illegible] wheat at 1120 bbls [illegible] hides [illegible] 60 hogs.

[illegible] The [illegible] and the Ardar [illegible] takes 800,000 feet [illegible] The Kitty [illegible] Heavy [illegible] to-day about half [illegible] Of receipts [illegible] usual quantity is for [illegible] and [illegible] advices continue [illegible] is not advanced and [illegible] The local [illegible] plenty for needs [illegible] shippers [illegible] more [illegible]

[illegible] Receipts [illegible] about [illegible] cars for [illegible] are increased. Quote [illegible] with holders [illegible] Stocks more plentiful, receipts having [illegible] 40 [illegible] asked [illegible]

[illegible] to be on the [illegible] at present [illegible] for the [illegible] days.

[illegible] More [illegible] no change.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. [illegible] Government [illegible] dull and [illegible] The stock market [illegible] irregular and feverish [illegible] most of the day, but was generally [illegible] and stronger thereafter [illegible] the forenoon [illegible] early [illegible] heavy [illegible] Grangers [illegible] Vanderbilts, Reading and [illegible] This was supported [illegible] upland rate and some [illegible] might [illegible] and toward the [illegible] feeling was [illegible] as the [illegible] the upward [illegible] figures being generally [illegible] toward the [illegible] The [illegible] of dullness [illegible] last hour [illegible] more [illegible] ment and the market [illegible] generally firm [illegible] increase $1 [illegible] Cristo [illegible] 50 [illegible] broke under [illegible] opened [illegible] the first half hour [illegible] and closed [illegible] Sales 400,000 barrels.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1[illegible] Money on call was [illegible] from 3 per cent. [illegible] interest per [illegible] Sterling exchange [illegible] settled [illegible] for sixty day [illegible] $4 8[illegible] demand [illegible]

[illegible]	10[illegible]	Coupons	110[illegible]
[illegible]	12[illegible]	[illegible]	12[illegible]
[illegible] Express	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific	[illegible]	N Y Central	11[illegible]
[illegible] Southern	[illegible]	Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible] Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	12[illegible]
[illegible] & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Shore	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
[illegible] & Nashville	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
[illegible] Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Pacific	[illegible]	Fargo Express	[illegible]
[illegible] preferred	10[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1[illegible] Consolidated California [illegible] at $2[illegible] a decline of $1 50 from [illegible] closing prices. Best & Belcher, Ophir [illegible] & Curry [illegible] steady. Consolidated [illegible] up a half in the informal session [illegible] Belcher steady. Ophir a half better. The [illegible] of the list generally lower. At noon Con[illegible] California [illegible] Best & Belcher [illegible] Ophir to $15 and the market at this time [illegible] favorable for an advance, but at the 2 [illegible] another [illegible] was made on the leaders [illegible] gave way on all [illegible] stocks. Utah [illegible] the only exception and it marked an ad[illegible] over the morning price. The mid[illegible] Potosi, Chollar, Savage, Hale & Norcross [illegible] Jacket were firm and higher. Closing [illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Belcher	[illegible]
[illegible]	Savage [illegible]
[illegible]	Alta 2 45
[illegible]	Ophir 1 25
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Curry	Belton [illegible]
[illegible]	Union [illegible]
[illegible] Jacket	Utah [illegible]
[illegible]	Peerless [illegible]
[illegible]	Andes 1 40

[illegible] board Best & Belcher sold at $[illegible] Consolidated California at $[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible] Dec. 1[illegible] [illegible] 100 [illegible] interest 5 per cent. Silver bull[illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 1[illegible] Silver bullion per ounce [illegible] exchange [illegible] short $4 8[illegible] [illegible] Transfers [illegible] 60 days $4 [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1[illegible] Weather [illegible] Wheat 10,000 ctls, flour 6,000 [illegible] oats [illegible] potatoes 6100 sks [illegible] for Liverpool—Am ship [illegible] at 20s by George W. McNear [illegible] will load wheat for Liverpool [illegible]

[illegible] business is light owing to extreme [illegible] There is good demand for No. [illegible] at about $1 60 and some shippers [illegible] holders are [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible] Dec. 1[illegible] [illegible] foreign [illegible] English country markets [illegible] Dec. 1[illegible] [illegible] Dec. 17 [illegible] wheat and [illegible] steady [illegible] markets firm.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

[illegible] Dec. 1[illegible] A leading grain circular says [illegible] in the interior markets [illegible] English and foreign cargoes have had [illegible] an advance of 6d. At to-day's [illegible] an average attendance, but the [illegible] California wheat was 3d higher than at the last [illegible]

've and Po
Discovered.

CTIVE IN SO MA
DISEASES?

s this: The diseases have a common
permanently cures all the diseases.
when diseased, may itself be free from
many people to deny that it is diseased.
and these are the only means of conveying
eased it affects the entire system. We do
good order: We look at the hands,
pen the kidney to see if it is diseased
KIDNEY DISEASE produces any of

Fired Feelings; Unusual amount of
Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations;
Headache and Neuralgia;
Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia
the Small of the Back; Deposit of
Rheumatism, chills and fever and
Short Breath, Pleurisy and Bronchitis

ions caused by a diseased condition
that the kidneys, being the cause of all
by the great specific "Warner's SAFE
will disappear? There is NO MYSTERY
of the system precisely as we have indicated
human, the life property of the blood
in the water, while the urea, the
in the blood, that, circulating throughout
duces all the above symptoms.
ner's SAFE Cure" is THE
COVERED for the human race.
common cause, removes the greatest
s note a few of these diseases and how

SAFE CURE

many cases Consumption is only the effect
condition of the system and not an
s any natural weakness in the lungs,
and are destroyed
Wash the finger every day in acid
ally destroyed. The kidney poison
the lungs. For this reason a person
Pneumonia in the Spring of the year,
etc., at all seasons of the year.
SAFE Cure," as many hundreds
in the condition

T. Kidney acid with some persons has
especial affinity for the optic nerve,
disordered eye-sight, many persons have
thorough course of treatment with
been vastly improved. In fact, one of
the patients that come to him with bad eyes
kidney disorder. We have no doubt
failing eye-sight early in life, is that
have been out of order for years,
tem.
known fact, recently shown anew, that opium
cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other
ing effects upon the kidneys and liver.
and the best authorities state
kidneys and liver are restored to
authorities, after a thorough examination
specific for those organs, have award

table physician will tell you that rheumatism
an acid condition of the system. With
it is lithic acid, or liver poison.
of the stomach
ple more than young people because the
and finally the system becomes entirely
forms of rheumatism. "Warner's
and liver, neutralizing the acid and
rheumatism. "Warner's SAFE
the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure"

S. Gross and other high medical authorities
say that most of the bladder
and urinary tract. Uric acid
and eventually destroys the
Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the
descent to the bladder produces kidney colic
reducing calculous or Stone. "Warner's
cases of inflammation and catarrh of the
tendency to the formation of gravel
other remedies in this work. Buy to-day

SAFE CURE

collecting together of blood in any one place
of nervous action in any organ the blood
and it stagnates. If this condition
tually destroys the organ. Many persons
The heart, determined as it is to
work harder to get it through the
and palpitation, excessive action,
indicate that the Congestion has
system. Congestion of the kidneys is
of much chronic misery. "Warner's

S. What we have said about Congestion
applies with particular force to
can be, and as every doctor can tell
of the system, which, not being regularly
these countless sufferings which can be
Thousands have been permanently cured.
It is not strange that so many, many people
write us that since they have given them
ner's SAFE Cure" their thick
skin have disappeared under its potent
It is not readily purified in the
out of the surface of the body, and if the
Our experience
SAFE Cure" is "the greatest blood
thorough.
S. Many people complain more or less
throughout the year with stomach
heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains
ergy. Now, these are exactly the conditions
They never
fiefs, but get no better. They never
a thorough reviving of kidney and liver
"Warner's SAFE Cure."
S. These distressing ailments, more or
mon among one class than the other,
of the kidneys and liver
from the blood by the liver. If the
a constipated habit.
of congested liver, and a break
tion, revive the liver and restore the kidney
Cure," and these constitutional secondary

suffer untold agonies all their lives
every remedy in vain, for they have
kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all
and produce intense suffering.
to local treatment, may be regarded

FIC FACTS, and, from the
we have set
ment we make, that "Warner's SAFE
discovered for the greatest number of
without a reputation. Its sales for the past
advertising thereof less than ever, showing
has given it a permanent place and value.
disease, but we can tell them from
that produces no pain that is to-day
all powerful, because in nine cases out of
physician or the victim. The prudent
with little cold aches and ailments that
as to the real cause of his disease.
treatment with "Warner's SAFE
he will get a new lease of life and
have done, that 93 per cent. of human
condition of the kidneys, and that they
health.

HBORS WHAT THEY THINK

SAFE CURE

MERCIAL.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.
include car stoves, 570 bxs bot- shoes, 1 cs hats, 10 cs dates, 5 case goods, 20 bxs raisins, 69 12 ctes saw bucks, 48 ctes pastry boards, 5 ctes knife trays, buttons, 18 bdls sheet iron, 1 bbl excelsior, 51 barrows, 6 bbls 90 cs lye, 10 cs sauce, 4 cs dry wash machines, 7 butter color, 4 bls moss, 35 bdls boots and shoes, 3 cs shoe

Standard of October 27, re- wool are now coming pretty very good prices. It is this year will be some 30,- of last year, but not much on these estimates, which by interested parties. The steadily increasing. New cat- sheepfarms are starting up on camps, and the price of for breeding purposes has

RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 1,380 bbls flour, 2472 ctls oats, 420 potatoes, 560 lbs wool, 3925 lbs eggs, 1300 bxs fruit, 242 pkgs hops, 80 sheep, 105 hogs. Also 15,310 ctls wheat, 1120 bbls 1012 sks flaxseed, 60 hogs, 72

The Sudbourn and the Ardvar leaving but five vessels here for China, takes 807,000 feet weather continues outside. receipts noted to-day about half about the usual quantity is for foreign advices continue market is not advanced and can be quoted for valley. lately secured some offered here to have plenty for needs interested in securing ships than

include but about two cars for stocks are increased. Quote firm. more plentiful, receipts having directions 40c is asked, but 35c.

Receipts appear to be on the in- not numerous at present

coming for the holidays. change.

BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Dec. 17.—Governments dull and market was irregular and feverish of the day, but was generally and stronger thereafter. selling by London in the early Vanderbilts, Reading and supposed to be in consequence of Bank of England rate and some go higher. In the afternoon a was apparent, and toward the movement assumed larger best figures being generally close. The period of dullness gave way in the last hour to a re- movement and the market firm. were dull. Lacrosse $14 15, Bodie Sutro $2 50. strong at 70½, broke under within the first half hour, rallied to 69½ and closed sales 2,940,000 barrels.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Dec. 17.—Money on call was strong, per cent, to ½, and interest per closed flat. Prime mercan- Sterling exchange, dull, unsettled bills, $4 83 for demand.

BONDS.

4½s (coupon)	110⅝
Pacific 6s	124⅝

STOCKS.

Northwestern	113¼
N. Y. Central	112¾
Oregon Navigation	103¾
Transcontinental	32¾
Improvement	39
Pacific Mail	48¾
Panama	94
Rock Island	125½
St. Paul	90⅝
Texas Pacific	21⅝
Union Pacific	62¼
U. S. Express	62
Fargo Express	127
Western Union	71

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

Dec. 17.—Consolidated Cali- $27 50, a decline of $4 50 from prices. Best & Belcher, Ophir opened steady. Consolidated a half in the informal session, steady, Ophir a half better; the generally lower. At noon Con- sold up to $29, Best & Belcher and the market at this time an advance, but at the 2:30 P. raid was made on the leaders north end stocks, Utah exception, and it marked an ad- the morning price. The mid- Chollar, Savage, Hale & Norcross were firm and higher. Closing

Chollar	4 80
Savage	9 25
Alta	2 45
Ophir	12 25
Bodie	2 75
Benton	55
Union	3 90
Utah	5 50
Peerless	60
Andes	1 40

Best & Belcher sold at $8, Ophir California at $26.

MONEY MARKET.

Dec. 17.—Consols, 100 7-16. Bank of interest, 5 per cent. Silver bullion,

Dec. 17.—Silver bullion, per ounce, exchange, long, $4 80; short, $4 84. 4s, 123; 4½s, 110⅝.

Dec. 17.—Transfers, 35. Ster- 60 days, $4 79½@4 80; do docu- 78½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Dec. 17.—Weather thick;

Wheat, 10,000 ctls; flour, 6200 ¼ sks; 403 ctls; potatoes, 5100 sks. for Liverpool—Am ship A. J. by George W. McNear. will load wheat for Liverpool

business is light, owing to extreme There is a good demand for No. $1 60, and some shippers for round lots, but holders are at these prices. active and prices lower; buyer buyer year, $1 48@1 47½; seller

No. 1 feed spot $1 02½@$1 05; seller season, $1 01¾. market holds steady and prices receipts liberal. seems neglected; buyers are nominal at $1 20@1 32½. fresh roll choice and extra choice, 22@24c. and steady. doing at steady prices. and undertone weak. firmer; buyer season, $1 55½; seller year, $1 47½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Dec. 17.—Afternoon board. wheat, January 77¾c, May 85½c; oats, steady; cash, 26c; May, barley, dull, 51¼@52c; whisky, steady, January $11 47½; lard, un- ribs, $5 50 January; shoulders, short clear $6@6 05.

steady, stronger; Christ- steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, $4 00 feeders more active, $2 10@3 60. $3 90.

23,000; opened strong, closed 5 mixed, $3 75@4 00; packing light, $3 65@4 30. 3000; slow; shade lower; na- $2 50@4; Texans, $2 25.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Dec. 17.—Wheat opened easier; 77⅜c February, 79⅜c March, 85⅜c May. December, 77⅜c January, Closed 76⅝c December, 77⅝c February, 79⅝c March, 85⅝c May. January; lard, $6 27½ January; short ribs, $5 05 cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Dec. 17.—Wheat opened lower; February, 96⅝c May. At noon, January, 91⅝c February, 92⅝c Closed 89c December, 89⅝c February, 93c March, 95c May.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Dec. 17.—Wool steady; demand fair; X 34; do XX, 35@36c; do XX No 1 Ohio, 37@37½, Michi- territory fine, 20@21; domilion,

WOOL.

Dec. 17.—Wool quiet; domestic 14@35; Texas, 9@25c.

PETROLEUM.

Dec. 17.—Petroleum firm; United

HOPS.

Dec. 17.—Hops, quiet.

Foreign Markets.

Dec. 17.—Cargoes off coast, nothing of- on passage, firmer and held English and foreign wheats country markets, generally 6d to

Dec. 17.—Spot wheat, firm; moder-

Dec. 17.—Spot wheat and flour, steady.

GRAIN TRADE.

A leading grain circular says: in the interior markets is to and foreign cargoes have had advance of 6d. At to-day's attendance, but the California wheat was 2d higher than at the last market. Other descriptions realized full rates. Flour was in fair request at extreme prices. Maize was very firm, with a good inquiry at 1d advance.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Wheat, firm, demand fair; holders offer sparingly. California No. 1, 7s 8d@7s 10d per cental.

Corn firm; demand fair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

IN PORT—FINISHING OR CLEARED.

Br bk ‡Lurlei, 803, C. Cæsar & Co.
Am sh Ivy, 1181, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh ‡Earl Wemyss, 1411, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh John E. Sayre, 1545, Balfour, G & Co.
Br bk ‡Glencorse, 1046, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Br bk ‡Norma, 1050, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Am sh Rufus E. Wood, 1477, Balfour, G. & Co.
Br bk ‡Carnmoney, 1255, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk ‡Astoria, 1129, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Br bk ‡Scottish Hero, 869, P. F. M. & Co.
Br bk ‡Rothesay Bay, 750, Sibson, Q. & Co.
Br sh ‡Abeona, 979, Laidlaw & Co., agents.
Br bk ‡Kooringa, 1175, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk ‡Samoa, 1120, Reid & Co., agents.
Br sh ‡Sudbourn, 1703, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk ‡Ardvar, 858, Sibson, Q. & Co.

IN PORT—LOADING OR TO LOAD.

Br sh ‡Olbara, 1834, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
Br sh ‡Brit. Ambassador, 1794, Balfour, G. & Co.
Br bk ‡Deanfield, 1072, Sibson, Q & Co.
Br sh Sarmatian, 1298, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk ‡Chevy Chase, 678, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br sh ‡Soudan, 1699, ——

IN PORT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Br bk ‡Kitty, 803, lumber, etc., for Hong Kong.

VESSELS ON THE WAY.

Dec. —Br bk ‡Artea, 460, Victoria.
Nov. 29—Sh J. B. Brown, 1551, San Diego.
Dec. 6—Br sh Eudora, 1143, Port Moody.
Oct. 18—Sh Snow & Burgess, 1655, Hiogo.
Br bk Sulitelma, 964, Royal Roads.
Dec. 4—Br sh ‡Morna, 1437, San Francisco.
Br bk ‡W. H. Watson, 614, Honolulu.
Nov. 24—Br bk James Stafford, 1117, S. F.
Aug. 4—Br sh ‡Patterdale, 1209, Liverpool.
Aug. 14—Br sh ‡Hesfield, 1292, Liverpool.
Dec. 7—Br sh ‡Lodestar, 1690, San Francisco.
Br sh ‡Argonaut, 1488, San Pedro.
Br bk ‡Nairnshire, 965, Australia.
Br sh ‡Raglan Castle, 1050, San Pedro
Sept. 15—Br bk ‡Spirit of the Morning, 593, Montevideo.
Br bk ‡Glenmore, 725, Newcastle, A.
Dec. 3—Br bk ‡Loch Ranza, 1076, Newcastle, A.
Nov. 6—Br sh ‡Ballochmyle, 1438, Melbourne.
Br bk ‡Abercorn, 1262, Panama.
Oct. 17—Br bk ‡Clan Grant, 1005, Brisbane.
Br bk ‡Dovenby, 833, Australia.
Br bk ‡River Indus, 1040, Brisbane.
Br bk ‡Co. of Merioneth, 1065, Sydney.
Br bk ‡Banffshire, 899, Australia.
Br bk Renfrewshire, 898, Rockhampton.
Oct. 11—Br bk ‡Mobile Bay, 1072, Liverpool.
Sept. 9—Br bk ‡Martha Fisher, 811, Liverpool via Hon.
Nov. 6—Am sh Wm. H. Starbuck, 1339, New York.
Oct. 23—Br bk ‡Trinidad, 676, Liverpool.
Nov. 20—Br sh ‡Cockermouth, 1297, Liverpool.
Nov. 27—Br bk ‡Arethusa, 1109, Liverpool.
Nov. 25—Br bk ‡Glenfarg, 851, London.
Br bk ‡Nith, 900, Liverpool.
Sh Merom, 1159, New York.
—‡Iron or steel.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Ardvan left down river to-day with a flour cargo.

The Sudbourn left down drawing twenty feet. She will lighter about 500 tons.

Br ship Mountaineer, 1406 tons, Capt. Droughty, from Hull July 31, with coal for San Pedro, is reported as burned at sea. She was built at Sunderland in 1875, and was owned in Liverpool. She carried a wheat cargo hence in December, 1878.

The whaling bark Atlantic, 292 tons, to-day reported lost was built in 1851, and owned by J. & W. R. King, New Bedford. She reached San Francisco November 12 from the north, and had left for another cruise.

The Br bark Martha Fisher was spoken October 28 in 8 S., 3 W.

Barkentine Webfoot sailed from San Pedro on the 11th inst. for Knappton.

The Soudan was 11 days from San Francisco, and has a prior charter for wheat loading.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Arrived—Sh Mabel Hagena, New York; Br sh Siren, Newcastle, N. S. W.; str Yaquina City, Yaquina bay.

Sailed—Str Arago, Coos bay; str Mexico, Puget sound; str Coos Bay, Coos bay.

PORT BLAKELEY, Dec. 17.—Arrived—St Topgallant, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON, Dec. 17.—Arrived—Bk Oakland, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 17. Arrived—Schr Laura May.

PORT DISCOVERY, Dec. 17.—Sailed—Sh Majestic, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Dec. 17.—Alice arrived down at 9:30 A. M., with Br bk Samoa. Sr Oregon left out at 3 P. M.

Br sh Soudan arrived in at 4:40 P. M. Br bk Samoa cleared to day for Queenstown. Br bks Astoria and Scottish Hero, and Am sh Rufus E. Wood anchored off Fort Stevens.

Str Oregon and collier, Walla Walla, passed out this afternoon. Ocklahama arrived down with Br ship Sudbourn at 3:30 P. M. 5 P. M.—Cloudy; wind east.

DISASTERS.

Br sh Mountaineer, from Hull for Wilmington, burned at sea and abandoned.

Whaling bk Atlantic a total wreck south of entrance to San Francisco bay; twenty-five lives lost.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. WOODARD, CLARKE & Co., agents.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

R Forester, New York
J W Argenbright, do
E Stehee, Prineville
Albert Todd, U S A
B H Chamberlin, Boston
E J Carnion, San Fran
E C Simion, Vancouver
Hank Vaughan, Pendleton
Pat Kine, do
A S Gohe, San Fran
H Flemyr, Summit
T B Glover, Vancouver
Mrs T B Glover, do

HOLTON.

C J Smith, San Fran
M Reap, do
J F Sloan, do
F A Abernethy, Salem
N Hoyt, Astoria
E B McElroy, Salem
M J Maloney, Sprague
W F Connaway, Independnc
A Ebberts, Hillsboro
J W Bridwell, Bridwell
E G Smart & wf, St Paul
K E Carey, Prinev lle
B Robb & sn, Pomeroy
C M Cartwright, Hay Crk
W Bailey & wf, Olympia
C C Cherry, Albany
S Ritzenstein & wf, Or City
H W Herron, Gresham
A M Martin, Ballston

ESMOND.

Mrs Brann, Salem
J A Corbett, St Paul
John F Gowey, Olympia
Mrs Gowey, do
F C Yeomans, Washoug
J P Frizzell & wf, Peryd
Miss Frizzell, do
Miss S Frizzell, do
S H Lowenthal, N Y
H Vanderdool, Phila
Mrs Shearer, Spokane
L Liebman, San Fran
Geo F Grant, do
Mrs Grant, do
S A Clarke, Salem
Mrs Hume, Eagle Cliff
F D Hubbard, Clione
R B Heifich, Omaha
L Rankin, Chicago
Mr Jerome & wf, San Fr
E B Folz, do
Dave Ellis, Astoria

QUIMBY.

J Barrett, Mountaindale
C C Sprague, do
Mrs C Sprague, do
Miss Loark, Montesano
A G Hall, Cascade Locks
Mrs A S Hall, do
G W Hobbard, Cal
Wm Tompkins, Fr Grov
T R Strong, Kas
F E Robertson, S F
C H Smith, Portland
W H Sawyer, do
Chas Cawlse, Hillsboro
A S Roberts, Eola
John Shaw, Ill
Jas Walker, W T
Geo Patterson, Portland
G L Martin, do
F H Peters, Corvallis
C P Depu, Michigan
R Reynolds, do
Wm Sourgin, W T
D C Boyd, Baker City
Mrs J M Sears, Wiscon
Miss T B Harry, do
Master Harry, do
J Evans, Ellensburg
A C Fifield, W T
J C Black, do
Miss R Dunham, Coos Bv
P W Taylor, Tacoma
T Paulien, Havre
A H Jewett, White Sh
J F Riddle, Woodburn
J W Lewis, McMinnville
Frank Balsn, Ill
N P Dalzell, Montana
W L Jones, Dalles
C N Williams, do
W J Waters, Chicago
C M Rivers, do
H W Walters, do

ST. CHARLES.

W F Highfield, Or City
J W McGowen, MapelDell
M Berendent, Heppner
W J Kerr, do
F A Boundage, do
S Potter, Sheridan
Miss Ida Potter, do
Miss A Potter, do
W E Dunbar, Goldendale
E W H Mays, Pomeroy
W J Mariner, Blalocks
Mrs Shaw, Waldo Hills
E W Smith, Knappa
D A McInnees, do
J O Stevenson, Sheridan
A S Graham, Marshfield
E B Graham, do
J R Wills, Roseburg
J W Conners, Cathlamet
J M Brown & wf, Oswego
M S Brown, do
J S McKabb, Victoria
T W Karr, Grand Rap
H Stanley, Dallas
L W Carner, Freeport
J M White, San Fran
L Levin, do
T Homan, Salem
N S Keith, do
S Henderson, Palestine
J S Locke, Huntington
J E Huntington, do
N G Blalock, Walla Walla
Mrs Wilson, Vancouver
J Vannan, do
C Carey, Or City
J F Lockwood, Dayton
D DeFiero, do
J W Forsythe, Grembocg
L Abrahams, Lincoln
C Bentz, Idaho
Mrs Holmes, Kalama
Mrs Rozarth, do
C Winters, Waterford
E H Flagg & wf, St Helns

INTERNATIONAL.

C A Ross, Kalama
W M Kirbey, Vancouver
Geo McKenzie, do
Geo Harvey, San Jose
J S Ingram, Albany
A R Newton & family, Philomath
F H Gabriel & fy, Sprague
Wm Gray & fy, do
W H Wiltse, Eugene Cy
J C Johnson, Wakefield
A Johnson & fy, do
Miss E Johnson, do
Thos King, Seattle
C Kingston, Washougal
H Kingston, do
J L Campbell, Ashland
C H Trano, Cascades
J R Dickenson, do
Geo Roberts, San Fran
A S Priest, Nevada
T S Stetson, Walla Walla
Geo Hamilton, do
F H Manson, do
F Hix, Indiana
John Lloyd, Ohio
Geo F Reed, Seattle
G N Kerwin, Tennessee
T Burns, Arkansas
Geo F Atkinson, Ohio
R C Hinman, The Dalles
A A McCoy, do
F Allen, do
W H Partelow, Idaho
John Boyd, Cascades
D McGillivery, do
J McDonald, do
J C Chisholm, do
H Wagner, Walla Walla
J B Curtis, Iowa
W Kilpatrick & fy, do
Wm Dacan, Astoria
Robt Mikelleld, Tacoma
T Nielsen, Pt Townsend
H C Jones, Mt Angel
A L Bratton, Kansas
Wm Hughes, Albany
D Casey, Michigan
T S Inore, Liverpool
A Pubbell, Nebraska
L F Hanson, Oak Point
S Smith & sn, Idaho
Geo F Ritchie, do
Thos Stowell, do
Thos Abrams, New York
M Mackey, St Johns
O S Stoneman, Nevada
G P Irvin, New York
C C Hurley, Omaha

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four years has not been $10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South Ninth street, Dayton, Ohio. He had Vertigo, Indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

REGARDING COFFEE.

Where it Grows and where it is Used—Art of Preparation.

Coffee, which is a native of Abyssinia and other equatorial districts in Africa, first came into public notice, says the Philadelphia *Times*, in the fifteenth century. The earliest written accounts of its use are by Arabian writers of that period. In the city of Aden it became, in the latter part of that century, a very popular drink, first with lawyers and other studious persons whose occupations made wakefulness desirable, and soon after with all classes. From here its use extended gradually to the cities on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean and thence into Europe. It was publicly sold in Constantinople in 1554, and reached Venice, the great trade market of Europe, in 1615. Burton, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621), is supposed to be the first European writer to mention it. "The Turks," he says, "have a drink called coffee (for they use no wine) so named of a berry as black as soot and as bitter, which they sip up as warm as they can suffer, because they find by experience that that kind of drink so used helpeth digestion and procureth alacrity." The first coffee house was opened in London in 1652 by the Greek servant of a Turkey merchant, a Jew by the name of Jacob having opened one at Oxford the year previous. By the end of the century the English consumption of coffee had reached 100 tons. The first cultivation of coffee began in the province of Yemen, Arabia, from which the little real Mocha coffee that finds its way to market the present day is derived. The Dutch transplanted it from Arabia to Java, about the year 1680, from which its culture soon extended through the entire East Indies. It was from some plants sent from Java to Amsterdam about 1712 that the seed was procured from which the entire West Indian and South American product, which now amounts to four-fifths of all the coffee grown in the world, originated.

The finest-flavored coffee is undoubtedly the Mocha, grown in Yemen, Arabia. The Mocha berry is small, round, and of a dark-brown color, the richness of the color arising from its being allowed to remain on the trees until so ripe that it can be shaken off. There is very little, if any, of this delicious coffee that ever reaches the English or American markets, the entire crop of the district of Yemen being consumed east and southward of Constantinople. The ordinary Mocha coffee of commerce is the selected berries of the Java and Brazil product, which resemble the Mocha in size and shape, the higher price which it commands paying for the trouble of picking it out from the mass of ordinary berries. In flavor it is really no better than the ordinary coffees from which it is selected. Java coffee stands next on the list in point of flavor, and as the Java product is considerable and the size and color of the berries shows a marked difference from the American coffees, there is no great danger of an ordinarily good judge of coffee being cheated in this article. The berry is larger than that of the American coffees, and of a color varying from pale yellow to brown, while the smaller berry of the Rio coffee has a bluish or gray tinge. The Java coffee is chiefly exported to Holland and the United States, England drawing its supplies from Ceylon and Brazil principally.

Although coffee is widely distributed and its use common in all civilized countries, the extent to which it is consumed varies greatly. The total production of coffee for the year 1885 was estimated by reliable authorities at 1,645,760,000 pounds, or a trifle over one pound per capita for the entire population of the world. In China and Japan, where tea is the common beverage, the use of coffee is practically unknown, and it is probable that among the millions constituting the population of European and Asiatic Russia the consumption is merely nominal. The same may be said of equatorial and southern Africa, where the plant originated, and where it now grows in its wild state, the natives neither knowing nor caring anything about its delicious qualities. This practically confines it general use to eastern and southern Europe, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Asia Minor, India and America. The per capita consumption of Holland is the highest of any country, being twenty-one pounds. Denmark and Belgium follow next in order with thirteen and a half pounds. The United States come third in the list with a per capita consumption of nine and a half for 1885, and a steady increase of about 5 per cent. annually. Germany comes next in order, closely followed by France, as coffee consuming countries, while the coffee consumption of England falls below that of any of the European countries and is on the decline. This is said to be chiefly due to the preference for tea among the middle and upper classes and for beer and ale among the working people. It is probable that English pride in sustaining the tea trade, in which the English people are largely engaged, has more to do with the light consumption of coffee than anything else.

It will be seen by the subjoined estimates of the world's crop of coffee for the present year that American coffee practically monopolizes the trade and its cultivation in South and Central America is capable of indefinite expansion. The quantities have been reduced to the equivalent of Rio bags of 160 pounds each:

Rio	4,250,000
Santos	2,250,000
Bahia	110,000
Java	520,000
Padang and other East India coffees	300,000
Venezuela—(Laguayra, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo)	800,000
British East India	102,000
Costa Rico	200,000
Porto Rico	425,000
Hayti	600,000
African, New Gradada, Jamaica and Manilla	300,000
Gautemala	120,000
Mexican	100,000
Ceylon	300,000
Total	10,286,000

The average price for Rio coffee by cargo was 9.01 cents per pound for the year 1885, the lowest point reached since 1852, when the average was 8.84.

TALK OF THE DAY.

In the Lynn shops a shoe is turned out in forty minutes, having passed through forty pairs of hands.—Boston Herald

The fashionable overcoats and their wearers remind one of the seashore—capes and heavy swells.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Henry George is going to leave New York for a while. He is probably jealous of Liberty, whose mouth is a yard wide.—Philadelphia North American.

It is customary now for a woman to take a trip to Canada and see how she likes the climate before she marries a financier.—Philadelphia North American.

From developments in the Colin Campbell divorce suit it would seem that Violet Cameron's Lord Lonsdale is about the best man in the English peerage.—Dallas News.

A writer says: "Some people would sooner help a stranger than a friend." Yes, and nine times out of ten they will get more thanks for the help.—New Haven News.

The new cruiser, the Atlanta, has failed to stand the test in nearly every particular. We therefore move that her name be changed to Philadelphia.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is many a man who will stand on the street corner and argue vehemently in favor of eight hours for a day's work, and go home and blow up his wife, who has been working twelve hours, for not having supper ready.—Peoria Transcript.

A learned astronomer tells us that the attracting or lifting force of the moon is such that it could pull asunder 27,000,000 bars of steel, each one foot square. Here is a good hint for the president. When he wants to lift a mugwump out of an office he'll have to send for the moon.

A fond father has a fair daughter at boarding school. An old teacher of the girl met the father and asked: "Is your daughter making progress in her school work?" "I should judge she is," replied the fond father. "Why, she has one grammar that cost $11."—Buffalo Express.

A gentleman entered a Chicago gun store and asked to be shown some revolvers. "Here is a nice family weapon," said the clerk. "Family weapon?" "Yes, a family weapon. Just the thing for domestic tragedies. It has six chambers, sir; two bullets for your faithless wife, two for the ruthless destroyer of your home, and two for yourself. They are all the go now."—Texas Siftings.

We hear of a gentleman in this city whose official duties call upon him to send many telegrams to which, of course, he affixes his name and official title. A few days since he had occasion to send a telegram to his wife who was out of the city at the time, and in the haste of writing the dispatch he affixed with his name the title "superintendent." A reply was in due season received from his wife, who added to her name, very appropriately, "assistant superintendent."—Wilmington Review.

COMMON PRUDENCE dictates that prompt attention be given to all Coughs and Colds, if one would avoid the serious risks attendant on Lung or Throat disease deeply seated. And the common experience of three generations points to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as a truly helpful aid in all Pulmonary or Bronchial troubles—being especially serviceable in loosening coughs, removing inflammation, and in relieving the acute symptoms of Asthma and Pleurisy.

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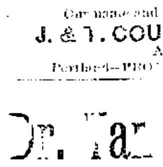

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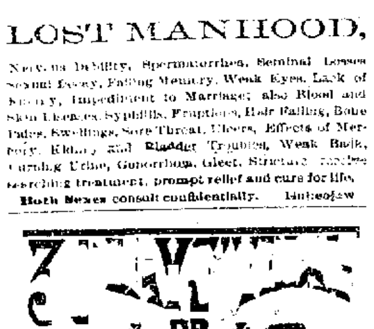

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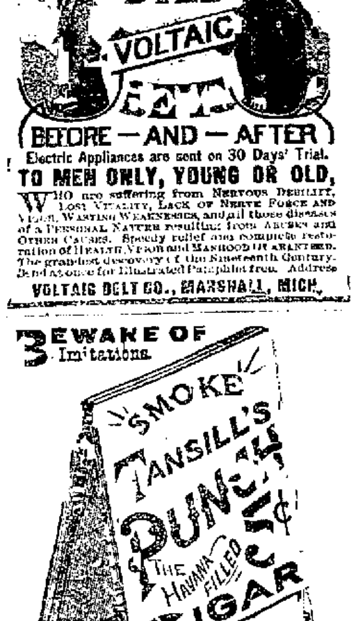

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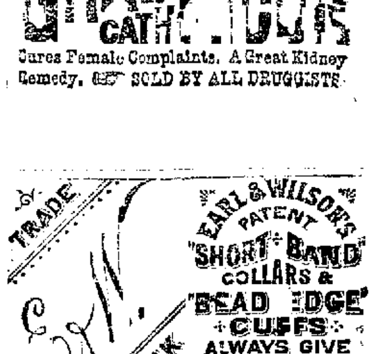

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The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Sioux City, Boston, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 5 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
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OREGON ONLY OVER PACIFIC POPULAR PICTURESQUE RAILROAD ROUTE RANGES
Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!
225 MILES SHORTER!
20 HOURS' LESS TIME!
Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety! Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!
ONLY ROUTE VIA
YAQUINA BAY!
—TO—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
(Except Sundays)
Leave Corvallis, 1:35 P. M. | Leave Yaquina, 7:30 A. M.
Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis.
THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S.
FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
SAILS

FROM YAQUINA:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Saturday	Nov. 27	Saturday	Dec. 4
Thursday	Dec. 9	Thursday	Dec. 16
Tuesday	Dec. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 28
Sunday	Jan. 2	Sunday	Jan. 9
Friday	Jan. 14	Friday	Jan. 21

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.
Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9 85.
For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections .... Time 3½ Days.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30.
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible] A. M.	Ashland	[illegible] A. M.
Ashland	[illegible] P. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay.
Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. First and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.
Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at
3:15 P. M.,
With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M. every day.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
Columbia, Saturday, Dec. 4	State, Friday, Dec. 3
State, Thursday, Dec. 9	Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Oregon, Tuesday, Dec. 14	Columbia, Monday, Dec. 13
Columbia, Sunday, Dec. 19	Queen, Saturday, Dec. 18
Queen, Friday, Dec. 24	Oregon, Thursday, Dec. 23
Oregon, Wednesday, Dec. 29	Columbia, Tuesday, Dec. 28
Columbia, Tuesday, Jan. 4	State, Monday, Jan. 3

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.
TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.
TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leave wharf at 7 A. M., except Sunday.
TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS.
Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Corvallis steamers leave Portland at 6 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursday and Sunday. Returning, arrive at Portland 3 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

THE DAIRYMEN.

Second Annual Meeting of the Northwest Association.

Reports of Officers—Amendments Suggested to the Present Dairy Law—The Old Officers Re-elected.

The second annual meeting of the Northwest Dairy Association was held yesterday afternoon in the council chamber, President J. B. Knapp in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President J. B. Knapp read the following address:

To the Officers and Members of the Northwest Coast Dairy Association: At our last meeting the question was asked, Should dairying become general in Oregon where could we find market for our butter? This was partially answered by several members. It is an important question, one that should receive our earnest and careful consideration. What shall we do with our butter? I answer, first supply our home market. Oregon has never done this. We are every year paying out thousands of dollars for butter and cheese to supply the tables of our own citizens.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the amount of butter imported into this state in one year, and though my information is not complete it furnishes a fair index of what we are doing. I find that from January 1 to July 1 of the present year we imported from California by way of the Columbia river alone a total of a little over 116,000 pounds of butter. I have not been able to obtain the figures over the other routes leading into this state and to this northwest coast, but find there have been small shipments every month in transit to the territories, also small shipments every month over the Northern Pacific. Now when we sum up the probable amount received by all the different routes for the whole year, I think we are entirely within bounds of truth to assume that we have imported 300,000 pounds of butter alone, at a cost of about $75,000. This would represent the product of about 1500 average Oregon cows and this amount retained and distributed among the dairymen and farmers of the state would be a decided relief from the stringency of hard times.

The population of our state is constantly increasing and the importation of these products is increasing yearly to keep pace with the demand. The population of the territories on the north and east of us is increasing rapidly, the lumbering and mining portions of which are not adapted to dairying and the demand for dairy products is increasing in like ratio.

Oregon might and should supply the home demand. The neighboring territories would naturally look to Oregon for dairy supplies if assured that their wants would be supplied. For the present and for the near future we have a home market. Oregon farmers will not all turn to dairying; the change must be gradual. Cows must be raised before a dairy is established and this is the work of several years of preparation for such change, and while such preparation is going on the market is widening and increasing by the natural growth at home and in the inland empire. The time will come in the future when Oregon will produce a surplus of dairy products, exceeding, perhaps, the demands of neighboring states.

There is then a foreign demand. Our country has for many years been a large exporter of dairy products. During the past year England alone took over eleven millions of our dairy products.

Thus far we have produced very little cheese, while cheese has been selling at a fancy price and used only as an article of luxury, when it might be produced at a profit and sold as a common article of food. As we near the point of supplying the home demand for butter we will make more cheese; make cheese during warm weather when the butter market is overstocked and it is more difficult to make and keep butter in perfect condition.

"But," says my timid neighbor, "when dairying becomes more general, produced in larger quantities, prices will go down below the point of profit. We cannot produce butter at less than 25 cents per pound."

In reply I would say, if our friends east of the Rockies can produce butter for one-half the price we have been accustomed to receive, and thrive and profit by it, why cannot we do so? We must study the economics of the business; we must learn to keep two cows on the same land and at a less cost than we now keep one; we must improve our stock until one cow will produce more than we now obtain from two, thereby saving the first cost of one animal and the cost of keeping the same; we must use machinery and labor-saving utensils to economise the cost of labor. The price we sell at does not alone determine our rate of profit, but the ratio it bears to the cost of production must be taken into the account to determine the profit. By careful study of the subject and close management I may perhaps make as much profit by selling at 15 cents as my careless neighbors who sells at 25 cents. We have much to learn in this business. Railroads have brought us in close connection and in close competition with the older states. We must accommodate ourselves to the new circumstances that surround us. Our Californian neighbors are outstripping us in this [illegible] are willing to undersell us in our own state. They [illegible] own market, and with our [illegible] men their products take the preference over our own because more uniform in texture and quality.

Our market is to-day overstocked with our own product, prices dull and drooping, quality fair but not first rate—California product taking preference. And why? Ours is composed of many small lots differing in shades of color and quality. Our business men, if they fill an order to-day, want to know that they can duplicate it in kind and quality whenever called upon to do so, and select that they consider the most reliable, and ours is left to grow stale.

Whence arises this difference? It is this: Californians are wide awake, have adopted new improvements and are making the best use of them. California dairymen are now using over sixty De Laval cream separators and other improved dairy appliances to make the best product and the most profit out of the business. Their small dairies are merged into larger ones, creameries and cheese factories; skilled labor is employed to run them and the product of hundreds of cows is uniform in quality, and in addition to that there is a certain degree of uniformity in the product of different creameries. Oregon has at most only five or six cream separators, but numberless small dairies of ten to twenty cows managed on old-time primitive methods, and though each considered by itself may be of fair quality, yet all differ more or less from each other, and there is no uniformity, hence a diminished commercial value.

What is the lesson to be learned from this contrast? Turn over a new leaf and make improvement or take a back seat. As I said before, we all have much to learn in this business.

The object of our association and of our stated meetings is to compare notes with each other, discuss methods relating to production, improvement of stock, their care and management, as well as marketing our product, that we may act in concert, act as a unit in all matters pertaining to the general good of the business.

We now close the second year of the existence of our association. When we commenced two years ago the work of dairy reform, there were many tons of butter on this market that had been collected at country stores, that had no commercial value. About the best offers that could be obtained for it was the price of soap grease. That has disappeared, and the methods that produced such a state of affairs have disappeared also. Oleomargarine had at that time made its appearance among us. Through our efforts and those of our friends, the legislature of the state passed a law creating a state dairy commissioner, which relieved the dairy industry of that swindle. There was a marked improvement in the quality of Oregon butter before the close of the first year, and when we compare the quality and the state of the market two years ago with that of to-day, we see a great contrast. And I believe it is generally conceded by consumers and business men who handle butter that there has been marked improvement. But there is too much indifference on this subject among dairymen and also among our own members. We have several times met with barely a quorum present. If the association is of any benefit, dairymen should attend the meetings and contribute by their presence and otherwise to keep up the interest in them, and not leave all the work to be done by the officers. Let the small dairies of Oregon combine into creameries, make use of the best knowledge and appliances attainable, give honest weight and full measure, and success is sure to follow.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. P. C. Heilmann submitted the following:

To the President, Officers and Members of the Northwest Coast Dairy Association—Although such has not been done heretofore in this association, I deem it my duty in accordance with the articles of association to submit a brief report of what has transpired during my term of office:

Three regular meetings have been held, viz., Dec. 8, 1885, March 23 and Oct. 14, 1886. A regular quarterly meeting was advertised in June, but didn't come off, as there was no quorum present. The attendance at the remainder of the meetings has likewise been meager, while those present have participated in the debate with zeal and interest.

The proceedings have been more of a deliberative than of an executive nature. Interesting and profitable discussions on dairy management have been carried on at each of the three meetings, and expressive resolutions have repeatedly been passed in favor of the dairy interests of the country. The drift of these resolutions have principally been to denounce the encroachments of adulterations in different shapes on the premises of legitimate dairying, and to urge upon our representatives in congress the necessity of national legislation for the protection of honest dairying against the oleomargarine swindle. Our association has thus, to the best of its ability, fought on this side of honesty and fairness in the past struggle, and can also claim its modest share of the honors for the success of the endeavors which resulted in the enactment of the national oleomargarine law.

The committee appointed at the April meeting in 1885, for the establishment of a central depot for the sale of dairy products is still in existence, but has not met with more success this year than heretofore. This is, however, not due to inactivity on the part of the committee, but rather to the fact, that it has not been sufficiently backed by the members of the association. Only one more committee has been appointed in the year past, viz: a committee of three appointed at last meeting to inquire into the working of the Oregon dairy law, and propose eventual amendments. It is to report to-day.

On taking charge of my office, I had some difficulty in ascertaining the true number and names of the members of this association and the state of their accounts, as my predecessor had left the book-keeping in a rather defective shape. I have done my best to have all the names entered upon our membership list, that actually belong there. Besides I have procured a ledger and opened an account for each member, and also a cash account showing the amount of money taken in and paid over to the treasurer, so I hope my successor shall have no trouble in taking charge of my books. I find that our association to-day consists of 57 members, 20 in good standing and 37 in arrears for one year, a list of whose names is respectfully subjoined.

Likely on account of the meager attendance at the meetings, the dues were coming in very slow. Before the October meeting I therefore adopted the measure by postal card, to inform the members of the state of their accounts and urging the payment of the dues. The result was that fifteen members responded, one resigned, while the large majority is still unheard from.

During my term of office I have collected and paid over to the treasurer $20, a specified statement of which is subjoined.

Of unfinished business there remains an amendment to article 8, providing for the admission of ladies to full membership without dues.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. C. HEILMANN, Secretary.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17, 1886.

The report was received and the thanks of the association tendered Mr. Heilmann for his faithful services.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Plympton Kelly submitted the following financial statement:

Cash on hand December, 1885	$12 25
Received during the year	20 00
Cash on hand	$32 25

TALK FROM THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The chair called upon W. W. Baker, the state dairy commissioner, for any remarks he might see proper to make. Mr. Baker said he had not thought of speaking, and the subject was too big to discuss within the limit of time allowed. The legislature will meet soon and there will probably be some endeavor to have the present dairy law amended. Mr. Baker referred to what he had done since he had entered the office of dairy commissioner. He was surprised at the extent of the traffic in oleomargarine. He learned that for two years previous to the passage of the Oregon law the sale of bogus butter was twenty times, yes forty, yes one hundred times as great as any one not in the business would have imagined. He regarded as the strongest point in the Oregon law, the provision that hotels and resturants, when they gave oleomargarine to guests, must print it in the bills of fare, and where bills of fare were not used, placards be hung up conspicuously in the dining room. This practically killed the traffic. Oregon was the first state to pass this provision. Other states have followed. The speaker would not give up this provision for all the others.

Mr. Baker had a complaint to make against the Dairy association. He had never received the counsel or advice or co-operation of a member of the association. No member had ever pointed out a violation of the dairy law; no member, so far as he knew, had ever appeared as a witness in the justice court or the circuit court in any case which he had prosecuted. He referred to this matter to show the inactivity of the association. On the other hand, he had made three or four arrests for selling bogus butter, and he was willing to make affidavit that the defendants in every case had committed perjury, so eager were they to carry on the business.

Mr. Baker referred to the defects in the provision of the Oregon law which relates to feeding "brewers' waste," with which the public have been made familiar through the columns of THE OREGONIAN. Some modification of the law was necessary.

WOMEN CAN BECOME MEMBERS FREE.

The amendment submitted at the last meeting to allow women to become members of the association, without payment of annual dues, was passed unanimously.

Bills to the amount of $1 50 were paid

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DAIRY LAW.

The following report was submitted:

To the Officers and Members of the Northwest Coast Dairy Association—We, your committee, appointed to inquire into the workings of the dairy law, which has now been in force nearly ten years, as well as to suggest any amendments thereto, to increase its efficiency, beg leave to report as follows:

That we find that the law has been most beneficial and encouraging to our dairy industry, and that since its enactment the importation of oleomargarine and other imitation butters has almost entirely ceased, thereby opening a market for the genuine product, produced in our own state, and that we believe that with a few amendments it can be made the most efficient and best law of the kind in the United States. The amendments suggested by us are as follows:

1. Add to section 2 after the word "milk," in last line as follows: "And no person or persons shall sell or offer for sale or exchange butter (whether genuine butter or imitation butter, that has been properly marked, as provided for in section [illegible] that has a less weight in reality than [illegible] that represented by the packer [illegible] the weight represented for [illegible] print or roll so sold or offered [illegible]."

2. Add to section 3, after the word "exchange," in line 2, the following: "Or have in their possession;" also after the word "entrance," in the last line of section 3, the following: "And all whole or unskimmed milk sold or offered for sale or exchange in this state, by any person or persons whomsoever, shall contain not less than 12 per cent. in volume of cream; and all skimmed milk sold or offered for sale or exchange, by any person or persons whomsoever, shall contain not less than 9 per cent. of solids, exclusive of fat; and any milk sold or offered for sale or exchange, by any person or persons whomsoever, in violation of this section, shall be deemed and declared to be unclean, unhealthy, impure and adulterated.

3. Strike out all of section 4 after the word "than," in line 6, and substitute the following: "Fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or not less than three nor more than six months' imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment; and such suits may be brought in justices' courts, and jurisdiction in all cases of offenses against this or any amendatory act is hereby granted to justices' courts.

4. Add to section 5, after the word "state," in line 4, the following: "And a practical dairyman;" also after the word "act," in the last line of said section: "The said commissioner shall also act as 'dairy instructor,' and shall, if called upon by three or more legal voters of any locality in this state, give practical and theoretical instruction in dairy matters at any place in this state, (due notice being given of time and locality for such instruction at least three weeks before, by posting of notices, as well as through at least one newspaper, if any be published in the county) provided that not more than one instruction can be called for in any one county, in each year, and he shall be authorized to appoint a competent dairyman as his deputy to give such instruction, who shall be paid $3 per diem for all time employed in such instruction, and his necessary traveling expenses.

5. Strike out all of section 9 and substitute as follows: "In all prosecutions under this act the costs thereof shall be paid in the manner provided for by law in other criminal prosecutions. One-half of each and every fine collected under this act shall be paid to the person making the complaint, and the balance to the common school fund in the county where the suit is instituted, but the commissioner shall not be entitled to any part of such fine or fines, and in such case the whole fine or fines shall go to the school fund."

Add to section 10, in line 7, after the word "distillery" the words "and brewery."

Your committee has endeavored, as far as possible, to harmonize, and present the views of different persons, as suggested to us, and would respectfully ask that this report be simply received by you, to be acted upon in its several suggestions seriatim.

THOMAS PAULSEN,
EDWARD CASEY.

Portland, Dec. 17, 1886.

The amendments were taken up *seriatim*, and all were adopted, except that part of the fourth amendment, which requires that the commissioner be a practical dairyman.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

W. W. Baker moved that a committee of three be chosen, including the president, to act as a legislative committee, and to use their best efforts to secure the passage of the amendments above published. The chair appointed W. W. Baker and Thomas Paulsen as such committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Baker, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for all the old officers to serve for the ensuing year; adjourned.

In another part of this issue we present a large advertisement headed "The Giant of Medicines." It goes without saying, that H. H. Warner & Co. have educated the people of this country to the belief, which is rational and well founded, that a vast majority of human diseases originate in improper action of the kidneys and liver, that improper action allowing the blood to become filled with uric and lithic acids, or kidney and liver waste, which inflame and irritate all the organs and thereby produces so many different diseases: Hence a remedy that will correct the false action of the kidneys and liver and neutralize the acids of the system, very naturally cures all the diseases caused by this excess of acid in the blood. At this holiday season no present would be more acceptable to any suffering friend than a case of a dozen bottles of the wonderfully effective Warner's safe cure. The proprietors do not ask you to believe what they say, but frankly tell you to write to those whose testimonials are published and to ask your friends and neighbors what they think of this great remedy. That shows how great is their confidence in the favor of the public, on which they reckon because of the merits of their preparation.

NECROLOGY.

Mrs. Roads, wife of D. B. Roads, a pioneer of Wild Rose valley, W. T., died of consumption on Thursday, December 9. She leaves a family of four children. Her sister, Mrs. Evans, is also quite ill. Mrs. Roads was greatly esteemed.

The United States assay office at Helena on Monday received 155 ounces of Cœur d'Alene gold, sent there for melting. Its net value is $2684, and is the product for November of a mine in that locality. The specimens it contains are handsome and attractive, containing nuggets larger than a thumb nail, and flakes, some as large as coat buttons.

Women can avoid suffering by using PARKER'S TONIC, as it is adapted for their ills.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

"THE STORY OF A CRIME."

A Somewhat Singular Piece of Detective Work in this City.

Brief History of how the Burglars at Allen & Lewis' Store came to be Arrested.

The examination of Clayton and Fay, the parties who entered Allen & Lewis' store last Sunday morning to break open the safe, was again postponed in the police court yesterday. There appears to have been nothing new developed in the case since the arrest. The would-be robbers have been kept apart since their arrest, which places them at a disadvantage in regard to making their stories agree. There has been considerable of discrepancy of opinion in regard to the degree of guilt of the prisoners among those who are conversant with all the particulars of their arrest, and this will probably not be satisfactorily settled till the prisoners have had a trial.

Something like three weeks ago a young man named Ben Cockerell came to Chief of Police Parrish and stated that he knew a safe-cracker who was preparing to commit a robbery here. He said he had come here from Montana about the time of the Kenealy murder, and having a natural bent for detective work, had undertaken to ferret out the murderer of Kenealy. In his search among the saloons for the murderer he had made the acquaintance of Ed Clayton, who, after an intimacy of three or four days, had invited him to join in robbing a safe. Cockerell professed to be a "bad man," and told Clayton of many desperate deeds he had committed, mail robberies, train robberies, and all that sort of thing, and willingly consented to go in for cracking the safe. He then visited the chief of police and told his story. He was advised to go on with the plot, to communicate all the plans of the affair to the chief, and thus enable them to capture the burglars in the act of committing the crime. He did all this, carrying out the scheme in a very thorough manner. At first Cockerell only knew Clayton in the matter, but before long he found that Fay was interested in it. Fay admits that he made some punches, which were found where he dropped them when fleeing from Allen & Lewis's store. Cockerell was in consultation with Clayton and Fay every day, and every night reported progress to the chief of police. He told the chief one night that Clayton had a friend named Sears in the county jail to whom he had sent some money. This convinced the chief that they were on the right track, as Sears and his pal, Robinson, who had been convicted of theft and sentenced to the penitentiary, told the chief while in jail that they had a friend in the city who was a safe cracker, and he naturally supposed that Clayton was the man.

Clayton and Fay and Cockerell, after many consultations, and discussing a number of safes, at last fixed upon that in Allen & Lewis's store as the most promising from a financial point of view. It was agreed that the attempt to rob it should be made on the morning of Sunday, December 5. The police where on the lookout, but the job was put off, as Cockerell said, because the tools were not ready. However, by the evening of Saturday, the 11th all was in readiness. It had been arranged that Cockerell was to hide away in the store that evening, and that during the night he was to bind the watchman, kill the dog and then open the door for Clayton and Fay to come in and open the safe. Cockerell had informed Mr. Lewis of the little surprise party being planned for his benefit, and the men around the store as well as the police had been on the lookout all the week. Clayton had been seen in company with Cockerell watching the store and eyeing the sacks of coin which went in.

Saturday evening Cockerell concealed himself in the store as per agreement, and policemen Barry, Simmons and Branch were hidden there also as per another agreement. At the proper time the watchman was quietly tied and the dog killed, "slaughtered to make a Roman holiday," as it were. Cockerell gave the appointed signal that all was right and went down to open the back door, carrying the defunct [illegible] canine, who appears to have been the most extensive loser in the whole business. By some oversight in the excitement of preparing for the burglars the shutters of one of the windows in the office had been left unclosed and thus roused the suspicions of Clayton and Fay, and notwithstanding that Cockerell flaunted the dead dog as a signal of his success and an assurance that all was well, they refused to enter the store and finally returned to their room.

Then it began to look as if the jig was up, for the finding of the watchman would be a dead give away and effectually prevent another attempt being made there. But Cockerell thought he could still bring the men up to the scratch and he went up to their room to arrange the matter with them. He finally succeeded in getting them to agree to try again at 5 o'clock in the morning. The night wore away rather slowly to the chief and his officers while waiting for the second attempt. About 5 o'clock the burglars arrived and entered the building. Chief Parrish hastened to summon his reserves to surround the building. But as has been stated, the burglars merely looked at the safe and remarked, "We're fooled; let's get out of this." They "got," before even the officers inside had time to stop them. Simmons ordered them to halt, but they were not taking orders from him. The rest of the story is known: they fled to their room and were captured, Clayton being shot in the leg while attempting to escape.

They have been up before the police judge twice, and had their examination continued. Clayton asked for a barber the other day, and was allowed to have one, and he had had the barber shave off his mustache. This is considered a suspicious move, as evidently showing that the prisoner wished to change his appearance to prevent being identified. It is said by some that Clayton's real name is Creighton, and that he is a brother of the notorious Bruce Creighton, now in the penitentiary for burglary. It has also come to light that Clayton worked three days in Allen & Lewis's store as a porter some time ago when he first came here.

The above is a summary of the story as told by the police.

The other side is very different. Clayton still sticks to his story that Cockerell made advances to him to join in a safe robbery; that Cockerell did all the talking and planning and that the drills, etc., were bought at his suggestion.

Cockerell is a stranger here. He is said to be the son of a wealthy citizen of Oakland, Cal. There was a chief of police in San Francisco named Cockerell, and if this young man is his son, it may account for his natural gifts in the detective line. He is reported to have been a fast young man and as he is still young he may still be presumed to be not so slow as some who are older.

It is difficult to imagine how (the parties being strangers) Clayton was led, on such short acquaintance, to take Cockerell into his confidence and make him a partner in his scheme of robbery, and it is equally as difficult to imagine how Clayton could have, in so short a time, been induced, as he was, to join with Cockerell in a similar scheme. In either case Clayton proved himself the simple dupe he professes himself to be, and he deserves to "do time" for being such a fool.

Clayton says he was employed in Allen & Lewis's store for three days as a porter but was let out because he was not strong enough to do the work. Now if he had gone in there to "pipe off" the place, he would have seen what kind of a safe there was there, and would not have been "fooled" when he went in there with the tools. He tells a story which is simple and has an air of truth and probability. But although it is said "children and fools speak the truth" and though Clayton has certainly proved his title clear to the latter designation, he is not quite such a fool that implicit confidence can be placed in his statements.

Clayton and Fay entered the store of Allen & Lewis with burglars' tools in their hands, and they will undoubtedly go to the penitentiary, but the length of their sentences will depend on how much of their story can be substantiated, and on what sort of a young man Cockerell proves to be on investigation.

THE HILLSBORO MURDER TRIAL.

HILLSBORO, Ogn., Dec. 17.

The Pierce and Hiatt murder trial will go to the jury some time this afternoon. The facts seem to be about these: J. O. Pierce took up a donation land claim near Dixey, Washington county, Ogn., in early days. The first survey of this claim or section was made by Sulger, which said survey was not approved by the government, and Mitchell made a resurvey, differing materially in one of the lines. Isaac Hiatt, in recent years, purchased land adjoining. A dispute arose over the boundary lines between the two farmers. Several surveyors were employed, part holding to the Sulger survey and part to the Mitchell survey, both parties being backed by about an equal number of surveyors. Since moving and burning commenced. Pierce was arrested and bound over for burning up the division fence. The grand jury failed to find a true bill, and so it went until about July 1, 1886, when according to Hiatt's own statement he had his gun and was out working in the harvest field when he heard the falling of rails. He seized the gun and ran through the brush, saw the fence down and J. O. Pierce standing by the fence: he was so enraged that he shot and killed Pierce. The place of land in dispute is covered by a heavy and very large growth of scraggy firs, and is not worth clearing. The division fence had been placed on Mitchell's survey by Hiatt. A venire was issued for fifty-two additional jurors before a trial jury was selected. Handley & Houston and George L. Woods for the defendant; the prosecuting attorney and Tongue for the state.

THE EAST SIDE.

The Ledger Family Committed—Fire Engine Meeting—Narrow Escape—School Report—News from Albina.

At Albina, yesterday afternoon, before Justice Wilson, the case of mayhem against St. Ledger was dismissed for want of evidence. The boy, whose ear is said to have been bitten off by St. Ledger, was present with his head tied up. He was an innocent looking boy, and evidently had no adequate conception of his situation. Some one should see to it that he is taken from his immoral surroundings before his young life is smirched in crime. The case against this mere boy for alleged assault upon his step-father was sustained, and he was fined $25, in default of which he was sent to jail for twelve days. The mother of the boy was fined $5 for assault and $10 for destroying a writ which the constable was serving. Truly this family constitute a whole "Ledger"—and several journals and day-books thrown in. The woman, not paying either fine, was committed for ten days. It may be regarded as unfortunate that the old man was not committed for something, as, in that case, the whole family would have been "in," and then it is rather hard for the old man to go home and find there "no one to love, none to caress," and no sons to cheer. Wm. Oats was fined $10 for assault, and, failing to pay, was consigned with the Ledger family.

PROSPEROUS TERM.

The Albina public schools have just closed a prosperous term, under the superintendency of Prof. W. A. Wash. Two days have been spent in making the regular examinations, and commencing Monday next, two weeks' vacation will be given, that those in attendance may enjoy the holidays undisturbed by visions of hard lessons, and they will return to their work rejuvenated both in mind and body. The interior of the school room is pleasant, and everything about the school is neat and inviting.

NORTH SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Yesterday afternoon the following programme of exercises was given at the East Portland North school:

Song..............School
Recitation..............."The Little Red Hen"
Adaline Pearson.
Reading................"The Lion's Bride"
Minnie Wittenberg.
Recitation......."A Christmas Eve Adventure"
Eva Tuttle.
Recitation—"The Chickens".......Walter Cook
"Public School".....................
Recitation—"The Seasons"......Bertie Honey
Recitation—"Father's Boat"....Nellie Merrick
Declamation—"Woodchucks"....DeWitt Donley
Recitation........"Katie Lee and Willie Gray"
Kulla McFaddin
Song..............School
Reading.........."Regulus Before the Senate"
Robert Wade.
Recitation ...."Nessy and the Butterfly"
Daisy Gardner
Recitation—"Three Black Crows"..Guy Phillips
Duet and Chorus.........."Merry Christmas"
Minnie and Mima Hamilton.
Recitation—"The Hullabaloo"....Mike Hughes
Recitation—"Pride of Battery B"..Alice Wells
"A Little Girl's View of Hotel Life".Sadie Nelson
Reading........."Little Rocket's Christmas"
Sadie Bogart.
Quotations..........................
Song..............School

ENGINE COMPANY MEETING.

Pioneer Engine Company No. 1 met in their hall last night, and after reading minutes, proceeded to the transaction of such business as properly came up. The secretary was instructed to notify all members applying for exempt certificates that they must send in their resignations before such certificates can issue. The secretary was instructed to procure a book in which to enroll honorary members. The company have been making arrangements to give their tenth annual ball on New Years' eve, in mesque without prizes. At the time this report closed the company was discussing the advisability of rescinding former action, and giving prizes. It is probable that prizes will be given. In any event the ball will no doubt prove successful.

NOTES.

It is reported that the Presbyterian church is to be moved from its present site on J street.

Yesterday afternoon as the east-bound train was leaving, a gentleman was standing upon one of the tracks watching the train, unconscious of what was going on around him. In the meantime the switch was transferring cars from one track to another, and sent one flying toward the man, who could not hear it on account of the thunderings of the departing passenger train. A man near by seeing his danger, motioned to him, and the gentleman managed to escape without injury. Too much caution cannot be exercised around the depot, and especially when the switch engine is transferring cars from one track to another.

ALBINA NOTES.

Grain is still pouring in at the warehouses.

Mr. Roberts is having a dwelling put up; also a small house is being built for Mrs. Smith.

A two-story building is going up on Russell street. It is to be used as a grain and seed store.

A Christmas tree will be had at Union hall. The public are invited to bring in presents and have them placed on the tree.

Mr. Collins is having a residence built on the hill. When finished it will be occupied by Prof. W. A. Wash, principal of the Albina schools.

Russell street is being improved. Evidently this street is well named, as one must "rustle" to get in, and when in one has to rustle to get out.

Rev. O. B. Forbes preaches Sunday, 11 A. M., and in the evening at 7, instead of 7:30 as heretofore. Attendance at the Sunday school is increasing.

The railroad company are filling in and otherwise improving Chatten street, that material may be deposited on the ground adjacent the buildings now going up.

PROSPEROUS MINING TOWN.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, Dec. 11.

Since my last visit here, one year and a half ago, I see many changes for the better. Many business houses, offices and dwellings have been built and also a large two-story brick school-house, having over 300 scholars, and the building, although only just finished, is too small. An ore sampler capable of sampling 100 to 150 tons of ore daily has just been built here, and is constantly employed. Sleighing is good and everything goes on runners, and the place shows that considerable business is being done. Numerous stages and 'busses are running between here and Hailey, five miles above, and all seem to be doing a paying business, besides the daily trains on the railroad. Carloads of coal are brought in here, and as the main mines of this district are situated near, many large four-horse teams are bringing in ore and taking back coal and supplies. About a mile west of this place are situated the mines comprising the Minnie Moore group: they are the Minnie Moore, Queen of the Hills, Overland, Relief and others, and at this writing there are three large steam boilers for the last three named mines. From two to four carloads of ore are shipped here daily for the reduction works at Omaha, a distance of some 1250 miles, while some goes to Denver, 800 miles distant, while the distance from here to Portland is only some 670 miles. The Minnie Moore has lately been purchased by an English company for $500,000, and it is now held at a million, and is paying large dividends. Several rich strikes have lately been made just east of town, thus adding to the bullion producing mines of this famous section. A race track has lately been built here, said to be the finest in the territory, and an organization known as the Western Racing circuit has lately been organized, comprising Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake and Bellevue. Horses were here last summer from Helena, Butte, Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, and as far west as Sacramento, with purses aggregating $50,000. The weather so far this winter has been fine, the thermometer never dropping below zero, and business of all kinds seems good, with a better outlook for the future than ever before. Bellevue has always called herself the Gate City, and from this time forward there is no doubt but from her favorable locations, and rich mines all around her, that she will lead all the towns on Wood river, even if the county seat is located at Hailey, five miles above.

Another Life Saved.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend, who had been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, advised me to give it a trial. We then got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured.

H. ACKERMAN & SON

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Work Boxes,
Jewel Boxes,
Glove Boxes,
Satchels,
Fans.
Toilet Cases,
" Mirrors,
Albums,
Writing Desks,
Odor Cases,
Music Rolls,
Fur Collars,
" Muffs,
Autograph Albums,
Scrap Books,
Card Receivers,
Toilet Sets,
Clocks,
Brackets,
Bric-a-Brac,
Statuary,
Chamber Sets,
Tea Sets,
Dinner Sets,
Fancy Cups and Saucers,
Rudolstadt Pottery,
Old Hall Pottery,
Leeds Pottery,
Elegant Glassware,
French China,
Cobelin Ware,
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Sleighs,
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Will in themselves offer more suggestions as to what you should buy than months of thinking and worrying.

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May serve as a guide to persons in search of
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These goods have been carefully selected for this season, and in order that all may be sold we will offer them at very attractive prices:

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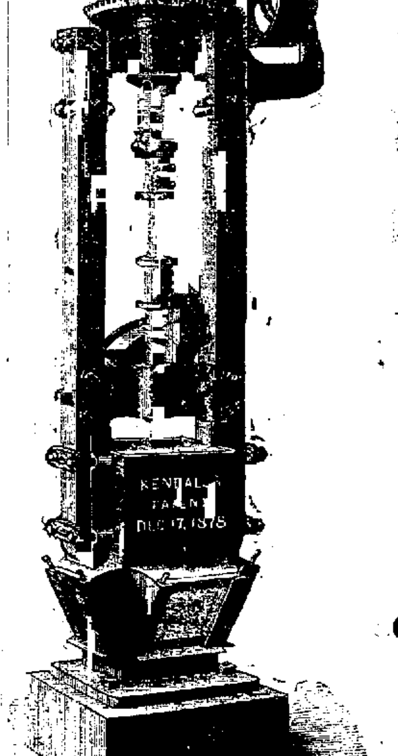
FANCY EMB'D TOWELS
REAL LACE HD'KFS
EMB. HANDKERCHIEFS
JAPANESE SILK "
EMB. HANDKERCHIEFS IN BIZARRE DESIGNS
LONG SEAL RUSSIA & ALLIGATOR POCKET-BOOKS, HAND-BAGS.
KID (undressed) GLOVES all lengths.
ELEGANT LACE DRESSES.
CRAPE LISSE EMB'D DRESSES.
FANS IN REAL OSTRICH FEATHERS,
HAND-PAINTED FANS,
SILK HOSE, ETC.

PARKE & LACY,
8 North Front St.
[illegible]



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NEW YORK LETTERS.

Society Agitated by the Reappearance of Mrs. Hicks-Lord.